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**EXPRESS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

Express Mail Certificate No. EV284867597US

I hereby certify that the *attached* correspondence comprising: 1). Declaration of Bert Weis of Prior Invention by Anthony J. Ruggiero to Overcome Cited Patent Declaration under 37 CFR §1.131 (3 pages) w/attachments (61 pages) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to addressee" in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop: Non-Fee Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on June 24, 2004.

Kathy Raymond  
Kathy Raymond

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant :	Anthony J. Ruggiero	Docket No. :	IL-9928
Serial No. :	09/877,961	Art Unit :	1753
Filed :	06/08/2001	Examiner :	Kaj K. Olsen
For :	CHEMICAL MICRO-SENSOR		

**DECLARATION UNDER 37 CFR §1.131**

Declaration of Bert Weis of

Prior Invention by Anthony J. Ruggiero to Overcome Cited Patent

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

I, Berthold (Bert) Weis, hereby declare that:

- (1) I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of Livermore, California;
- (3) My education includes a BS Degree in Chemistry from the University of California in Berkeley, California;
- (4) I am registered to practice before the United States Patent and Trademark Office;
- (5) I have been employed by the University of California in various capacities related to patents, technology transfer, and licensing, including at the

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory from July 1962 to my retirement in May 1991, and am presently employed as Patent Advisor in the Industrial Partnership and Commercialization Office (IPAC) of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory as an employee of Johnson Controls Inc., who is engaged in supplying services to Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California;

(6) I have obtained copies of certain documents (The Documents) maintained in the ordinary course of business of the University of California, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and I am one of the custodians of The Documents; copies of The Documents are attached hereto;

(7) The period from August 19, 2000, the filing date of the Bornhop et al reference until June 8, 2001 when the subject patent application was filed is designated as "The Time Period";

(8) Testing, developing, and patenting of The Invention was continuously worked on during The Time Period;

(9) During The Time Period the Industrial Partnership and Commercialization Office (IPAC) of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory held monthly Invention Review Meetings and The Invention was reviewed at the Invention Review Meetings during The Time Period; IPAC continuously reviews inventions and prioritizes inventions for patent application filing; The Invention was reviewed and prioritized by IPAC during The Time Period;

(10) During The Time Period the Office of Laboratory Counsel (OLC) of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, held monthly Invention Review Meetings and The Invention was reviewed at the Meetings during The Time Period; the Office of Laboratory Counsel (OLC) also held monthly meetings with

the Industrial Partnership and Commercialization Office (IPAC) during The Time Period and The Invention was reviewed at the Meetings; OLC prepares patent applications for filing according to a priority list; the parent application of the subject application was prepared by OLC covering The Invention according to the priority list;

(11) During The Time Period The Invention was continuously worked on; photostatic copies of documents maintained in the ordinary course of business of the University of California, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and the United States Department of Energy (DOE) that support other documents showing that The Invention was continuously worked on during The Time Period are attached as Attachments WEIS-1, WEIS-2, and WEIS-3;

(12) I do not know and do not believe that the invention has been in public use or on sale in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or any foreign country for more than one year prior to the application, and I believe the inventor has never abandoned his invention;

(13) I further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

(Signature)



Declarant: Bert Weis

Dated: 6/24/2004  
Livermore, California



Office of Classification  
and Export Control



ATTACHMENT Weis 1

*Interdepartmental Letterhead*

Mail Station L-302

Ext: 2-4406

EC-2000-273

April 11, 2000

To: Bert Weis, L-795

From: William R. Fritchie

Subject: Export Control Review for IL-9928 "Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical Microsensor"; Second Opinion

**Review of Regulations.** An export control review of the subject technology was conducted using the following applicable regulations:

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). This technology is export controlled as Sensitive Technology under the NRC Regulations (10 CFR Part 110), dated Jan 97: Yes  No  X [web site: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_99/10cfr110\\_99.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/10cfr110_99.html)]

Department of Energy (DOE). This technology is export controlled as Sensitive Technology under the DOE Regulations (10 CFR Part 810), dated Jan 98: Yes  No  X [web site: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_99/10cfr810\\_99.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/10cfr810_99.html)]

Department of State (DOS). This technology is export controlled under the DOS International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR Parts 120-130), dated Apr 99: Yes  No  X [web site: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_99/22cfrv1\\_99.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/22cfrv1_99.html)]

Department of Commerce (DOC). This technology is export controlled under the DOC Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR Parts 730-774) dated Jul 99: Yes  X No  [web site: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/bxa/ear/ear\\_data.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/bxa/ear/ear_data.html)]

**Narrative.** This technology is export controlled by the DOC EAR (15 CFR Part 774, Category 6, specifically ECCN EAR99), and requires no license for export, subject to the following caveat:

This technology may not be exported to individuals on the current Denied Persons List (15 CFR Part 764, Supplement 2) or to the presently embargoed countries of Cuba, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Iraq, Rwanda, Liberia, Somalia and Yugoslavia (15 CFR Part 746).

Separate license requirements may apply for the export of commodities associated with this technology. For additional licensing guidance, contact Lou Hill (Traffic/Shipping) at 424-4201.

William R. Fritchie  
Classification/Export Control Adviser

University of California

Lawrence Livermore  
National Laboratory

**Industrial Partnerships & Commercialization**

Mail Station L-795

Ext. 2-6416

FAX 3-8988

**ATTACHMENT Weis 2**

April 12, 2000

**MEMORANDUM**

To: William C. Daubenspeck, DOE/OAK, L-376

From: Bert Weis, L-795

Subject: Second Opinion Export Control Reviews for IL-9928 and IL-10684

---

Bill,

Enclosed are Second Opinion Export Control Reviews for the following two cases:

IL-9928 - Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical Microsensor and  
IL-10684 - A Vibrating Catheter to Reduce Static Friction Effects

Bert

C: IL File

University of California



**LAWRENCE LIVERMORE  
NATIONAL LABORATORY**

**Interdepartmental Letterhead**

Mail Station L-302

Ext: 2-4406

EC-2000-273

April 11, 2000

To: Bert Weis, L-795

From: William R. Fritchie

Subject: Export Control Review for IL-9928 "Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical Microsensor"; Second Opinion

**Review of Regulations.** An export control review of the subject technology was conducted using the following applicable regulations:

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). This technology is export controlled as Sensitive Technology under the NRC Regulations (10 CFR Part 110), dated Jan 97: Yes  No  X [web site: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_99/10cfr110\\_99.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/10cfr110_99.html)]

Department of Energy (DOE). This technology is export controlled as Sensitive Technology under the DOE Regulations (10 CFR Part 810), dated Jan 98: Yes  No  X [web site: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_99/10cfr810\\_99.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/10cfr810_99.html)]

Department of State (DOS). This technology is export controlled under the DOS International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR Parts 120-130), dated Apr 99: Yes  No  X [web site: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_99/22cfrv1\\_99.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/22cfrv1_99.html)]

Department of Commerce (DOC). This technology is export controlled under the DOC Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR Parts 730-774) dated Jul 99: Yes  X No  [web site: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/bxa/ear/ear\\_data.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/bxa/ear/ear_data.html)]

**Narrative.** This technology is export controlled by the DOC EAR (15 CFR Part 774, Category 6, specifically ECCN EAR99), and requires no license for export, subject to the following caveat:

This technology may not be exported to individuals on the current Denied Persons List (15 CFR Part 764, Supplement 2) or to the presently embargoed countries of Cuba, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Iraq, Rwanda, Liberia, Somalia and Yugoslavia (15 CFR Part 746).

Separate license requirements may apply for the export of commodities associated with this technology. For additional licensing guidance, contact Lou Hill (Traffic/Shipping) at 424-4201.



William R. Fritchie  
Classification/Export Control Adviser

 **Classification  
Office**

**Interdepartmental Letterhead**

**Mail Station L-302**

**Ext: 2-5002**

**May 25, 1999**

**To: Linda Lerner, L-795**

**From: William Bollinger, Classification Advisor**

**Subject: Export Control Review for Invention Disclosure IL-9928.**

**Reference: "Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical Microsensor,"  
by Anthony J. Ruggiero.**

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1. Department of Commerce: Under Export Administration Regulations (EAR) as per 15 CFR 774, January 15, 1998 this technology is export controlled in accordance with the Department of Commerce Control List (CCL) under category ECCN 6E001. The reason given for control is anti-terrorism (AT). This technology requires no license for export with the following caveat:

**This technology may not be exported to individuals on the current Denied Persons List (BXA - EAR Part 764, supplement No. 2) or to the presently embargoed countries of Cuba, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Iraq, Rwanda, Sudan, Syria, Liberia, Somalia, and Yugoslavia.**

**Note: Separate license requirements may apply for the export of actual commodities associated with this technology.**

2. Department of State: Identified as export controlled under foreign policy or the ITAR Munitions List under 22 CFR 121      Yes       No
3. Department of Energy: Identified as export controlled due to Sensitive Technology content under 10 CFR 810:      Yes       No



05.25.99

**W. A. Bollinger  
Classification Advisor**

**Date**

**encl:**

**University of California**

 **Lawrence Livermore  
National Laboratory**

**CLASSIFICATION OFFICE**

*Mail Station L-302*

*Ext: 2-4411*

*Fax: 2-1288*

**K-96-639A**  
**March 26, 1996**

**To:** Jan Wallace

**Subject:** **Export Control Review for Invention Disclosure IL-9928**

**Description:** "Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical Microsensor,"  
by Anthony J. Ruggiero

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The review of LLNL patent and licensing technical data for export control and national security considerations is determined to be as follows:

1. Department of Commerce: Reviewed for Export Controlled Information (ECI) under 15 CFR 799 for technology categories or products by ECCN **6E01A**

Export permitted by general license: **GTDR and GNSG**

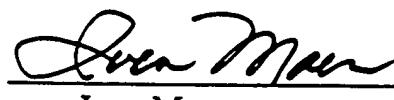
Validated license required for: **OSTVWYZ**

**Note: This is a dual use technology. When used for military purposes it is controlled by the Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls,**

2. Department of State: Identified as export controlled under foreign policy or the ITAR Munitions List under 22 CFR 120 Yes X\* No \_\_\_\_\_

See note above.

3. Department of Energy: Identified as export controlled as Sensitive Technology under 10 CFR 810: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X

 Iven Moen 3/26/96  
Iven Moen Date

NOTE: I'VE DROPPED THE EARLIER "DUAL USE TECHNOLOGY" STATEMENT USED BY IVEN IN EARLY REVIEWS. SHE + I AGREED THAT IT WAS AN UNNECESSARY WARNING COVERED BY THE "NOTE" STATEMENT ON ANY ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS (WE'RE REVIEWING THE "TECHNOLOGY")

CALL IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS THANKS BIL



University of California  
LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY  
*Office of Patent Counsel*

April 9, 1996

Mr. William C. Daubenspeck  
Office of Patent Counsel  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Livermore, California 94550

SUBJECT: Invention Case No.: IL-9928  
"Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical  
Microsensor"  
By: Anthony J. Ruggiero

Dear Mr. Daubenspeck:

Enclosed is the original and one copy of the combined Disclosure and Record of Invention in the subject case.

Very truly yours,

*Terry Contreras*  
Terry Contreras  
Patent Group

Enclosure

cc: Howard B. Scheckman w/enc.  
Jan Wallace w/enc.  
Anthony J. Ruggiero L183 w/enc.

**RECEIVED**LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY  
P.O. Box 808, Livermore, California 94550

LLNL File No.

MAR 23 1995

IL- 9928

**LLNL PATENT GROUP****Disclosure and Record of Invention**

This invention was made in the course of or under prime Contract No. W-7405-ENG-48 between the U.S. Department of Energy and the University of California. This Disclosure and Record of Invention is prepared for the Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Patents, U.S. Department of Energy.

I. <u>Title of Invention:</u> Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical Microsensor	<u>Payroll Account No / Department/Division:</u> 9840 J-Division / NAI			
II. <u>Inventor(s): (First, Middle, Last)</u> Anthony, J. Ruggiero	<u>Title/Position</u> Physical Chemist	<u>Employer</u> LLNL	<u>Phone No.</u> 3-1020	<u>Fax No.</u> 2-4544
				<u>Mail Stop</u> L-183

**III. Abstract**

This invention is a palm size chemical micro-sensor module that has detection sensitivities in the sub-ppm range and is constructed using a unique combination of integrated optical and planar chip micro-fabrication techniques. A chemical analysis instrument on a chip, this sensor will separate and identify components of complex mixtures using capillary electrophoresis (CE) and a novel universal optical detection system. The detection system is based on two beam interferometry using integrated optical wave guide structures in a Mach-Zehnder interferometer geometry. It can be configured to detect chemical species separated by CE by measurement of either direct refractive index (RI) changes due to the analyte, or photo-induced RI changes resulting from analyte absorption. The latter changes can be either photo-thermal in nature or result from polarizability differences between ground and excited states of the analyte. Designed for minimum size and a low prime power requirement, this device will be suitable for use as an operator controlled field instrument or as an unattended sensor on a wide variety of platforms ( e.g., on UAV's or in unattended ground sensor systems).

**IV. List past uses, current uses and potential uses for your invention:**LLNL or Government uses or possibilities for use:

Rapid, automated trace chemical analysis and in-situ identification of aqueous effluents, extracts or condensates associated with the development, production or handling of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Battlefield detection of biological and chemical warfare agents

Commercial, or other uses or possibilities for use:

Applications of this technology include environmental monitoring, forensics science, pharmacological and medical sample analysis and industrial chemical process monitoring.

**V. Documents, publications and presentations, describing the invention, that you have published or prepared for publication, or presented on the subject. Also, include presentations and publications planned within one year from now:**

<u>Title/Subject</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Publication No.</u>
Ultrasensitive Compact Integrated Optic Sensors for Trace Analysis of Complex Aqueous Mixtures, FY94 Advanced Concepts Proposal and Pres.	11/2/93 LLNL	
Presentations to DOE NN-20 Officials at LLNL	11/17/94, 4/12/95, 6/27/95	
	1/8/96, 2/26/96	
Optoelectronic Sensors at LLNL, DOD Photonics Conference	3/26/96	
McLean VA,		

All presentations and documents to date have been for Official Use Only See attached note

**VI. Related Documents, (including patents, other publications):** Please include: Patent No.'s, Authors, Title, Publication Date, etc.  
none

**VII. DESCRIPTION:****Background of the invention, including technical problems addressed by it:**

See attached documents. Currently the primary limitation to the widespread use of capillary electrophoresis (CE) for trace field analysis is the lack of suitable low-sample volume (nanoliter-picoliter) optical detectors. Consequently, the high separation resolution delivered by CE is often lost at the detection stage. The most sensitive optical techniques currently in use are based on laser induced fluorescence and are limited to fluorescent molecules or molecules that can be easily derivitized with the appropriate fluorophore. This limitation often precludes the use of CE for ultrasensitive field deployable sensors. Work on universal CE detectors (detectors that respond to virtually all compounds) is currently a major topic of research. DOE NN-20 Advanced Concepts research in FY94 and FY95 explored the fundamental measurement physics, feasibility and general performance issues involved in the design of a novel all solid state field deployable ultra-sensitive universal CE detector/chemical sensor system. The device is based on two beam phase of the light passing through the device is modulated by a change in absorption induced refractive index in the CE capillary caused by the chemical species to be detected. The phase modulation is then measured interferometrically by comparing the phase of the light in the CE sample arm to the reference arm. The key feature that separates this approach from other thermo-optical and interferometric based CE detection approaches is the use of *close coupled CE/IO device architecture's*. This sensor has a number of attractive features. Optical phase information is demodulated, by detection of all the light emerging from the interferometer rather than a spatially selected component or fringe. Consequently, the signal is independent of thermal lensing artifacts due to the spatial distribution of the excitation beam and is also much less sensitive to misalignment than conventional fringe shift techniques. The system is also well suited to both active and passive homodyne stabilization techniques that would be required for field deployment. Other advantages include, wide dynamic range, high sensitivity, low overall energy budget and the potential for device multiplexing for decreased analysis time and/or improved species identification. Recently, advances in CE miniaturization have resulted in the development of entire CE systems including electrokinetic sample injectors on palm sized glass "chips". This type of planarized chip technology is ideal for interfacing with IOCE detection systems described above. As a result of the Joule heating accompanying electrophoresis, thermal management is a crucial parameter in determining both efficiency and resolution in CE separations. At LLNL, we have developed and tested a micro-fabrication strategy for electrokinetically injected planarized CE systems on advanced ceramic substrates. Average size of some of the prototype devices allows them to be placed on top of a US quarter. Choice of CE chip substrate material used in microfabrication provides a yet untapped parameter for CE system optimization. Thermal conductivity of the CE chip substrate can easily be increased one to two orders of magnitude over conventional fused silica and glass based systems. Specifically, the use of sapphire, diamond or CVD diamond would be optimal. With regard to an IOCE type detector /sensor system this should translate to increased system response time and decreased analysis time. New CE chip substrate materials also permit optimization of crucial solute/capillary wall interactions via choice of inherent substrate surface charge states.

**Summary of the Invention (you may attach a paper). Please include a sketch of the invention, if possible:**

See attached documents

## PROPRIETARY INFORMATION FOR INTERNAL LNL USE ONLY

## VIII. Inventor's Permanent Home Address(es):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Citizenship</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>City, State, and Zip Code</u>
Anthony J. Ruggiero	USA	1251 Murdell Lane	Livermore, CA 94550

Please attach a separate sheet for additional inventors.

IX. Funding Source or Project Under Which the Invention Arose: Please include subcontracts or special project information.  
DOE NN-20 Advanced Concepts Program

Resource Manager: Jim Caselli Phone No.: 422-9055

B&R No.: GC0101093 LLNL Account No.: 5382-50 Subcontract No.:  
DOE Program Code: ST043D (if applicable)

Is funding presently being provided for development of your invention: Yes:  No: \_\_\_\_\_

Please state the source of funds: (if same as above, please so state)

same as above

Do you reasonably expect future funding from the current source or other sources: Yes:  No: \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, what is that source DOE NN-20 Office of Research and Development

X. Conception (Date, Place): 7/10/93 at LNL  
Conception Date Conception Place

Earliest documentation of your invention: (please provide date and identify the document)

First Sketch or Drawing: 11/2/93

First Written Description: 11/2/93

Names of witnesses or others with knowledge of facts relating to conception:

<u>Full Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Albert J. Ramponi	LLNL / J-Division/ NAI	423-3363
David H. Dye	LLNL / NAI	422-5036

XI. Reduction to Practice:

Date first model completed: July 1994

Date of operation and testing: July 1994

Place of test: LNL

Results of testing: Demonstrated general feasibility of detection concept

Witnesses or others with direct knowledge of test:

<u>Full Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Albert J. Ramponi	LLNL J-Div/ NAI	423-3363
Mike Staggs	LLNL ERD	422-3682

I(We) believe myself(ourselves) to be the first and original inventor(s) of the above-described invention:

INVENTOR: George J. Ruggiero DATE: 3/23/96

WITNESS: A. Ruggiero DATE: 23 March 1996

INVENTOR: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESS: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

INVENTOR: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESS: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## CLASSIFICATION REVIEW MUST BE COMPLETED FOR ALL UNCLASSIFIED DISCLOSURES

## Basis for unclassified release:

Outside scope of AEA and EO

CGDAR-1, Topic(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Other Guide(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Topic(s) \_\_\_\_\_

UCNI:  NO  YES, guide \_\_\_\_\_

## Authorized Derivative Classifier:

Albert J. Ramponi

Name

J-Division Group Leader

A. Ramponi

Signature

## Confirming Reviewer:

Iren. Moon

Name

Iren. Moon

3/26/96

Signature

## FOR LLNL PATENT GROUP USE ONLY

## Possible Statutory Bars:

Publication:

Public Use/Sale:

## Recommended Filing Date Due to Possible Statutory Bars:

## READ AND UNDERSTOOD BY:

M. Miller

LLNL PATENT ADVISOR

4/4/96

DATE

TL-9938

3/21/96

Regarding documents, publications and presentations, describing the invention, that you have published or prepared for publication, or presented on the subject. Also, include presentations and publications planned within one year from now:

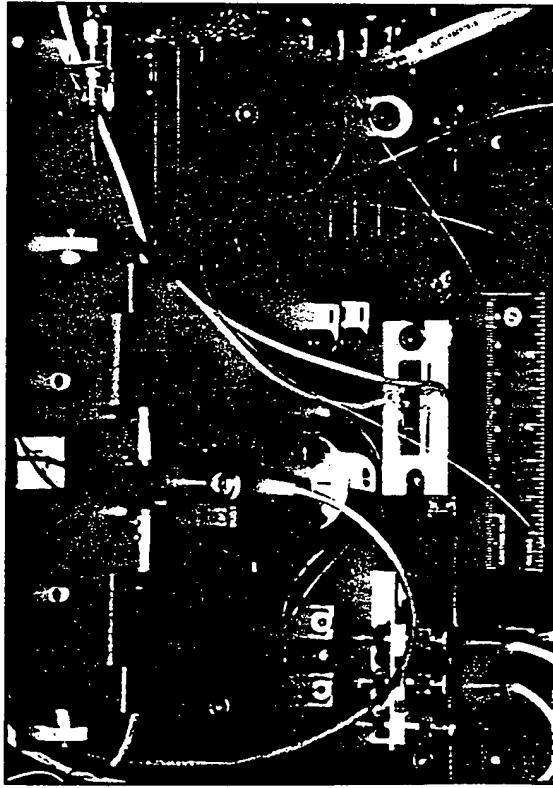
All presentations, briefings and written documents to date involving this invention have been to DOE NN-20 sponsors or government agencies and were for official use only. The following publications/presentations are planned in the immediate future

Mark Lowry and Anthony Ruggiero, "Optoelectronic Sensors at LLNL" ,DOD Photonics Conference. 3/26/96  
McLean VA ,

Anthony Ruggiero and Micheal Staggs , "Laser Beam Coupling to Micro-Capillary Tubes", in preparation for submission to Analytical Chem Lett. in late summer 1996.

Anthony Ruggiero and Micheal Staggs , "Universal CE Detection Using Two Beam Interferometry", in preparation for submission to Analytical Chemistry in late summer 1996.

# INTEGRATED OPTIC MICROSENSORS FOR TRACE ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX AQUEOUS MIXTURES



## DESCRIPTION:

- Chemical microsensor system employing capillary electrophoresis and unique integrated optic detection technology
- Compact, low energy budget, nanoliter-picoliter sample volumes
- Rapid automated microsampling and real-time analysis

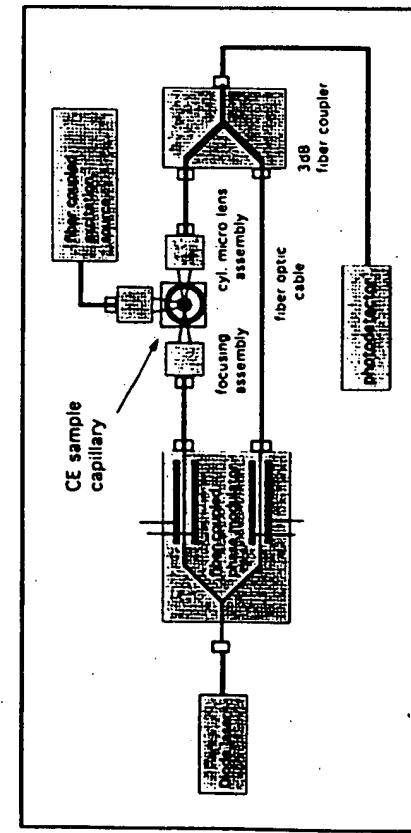
## APPLICATION:

- Trace component analysis of waste water, condensates, and leachates associated with refining, processing and reprocessing of nuclear material
- On-site inspections, unattended monitoring or use in remotely piloted vehicles

## SPONSOR:

U.S. Department of Energy, NN-20

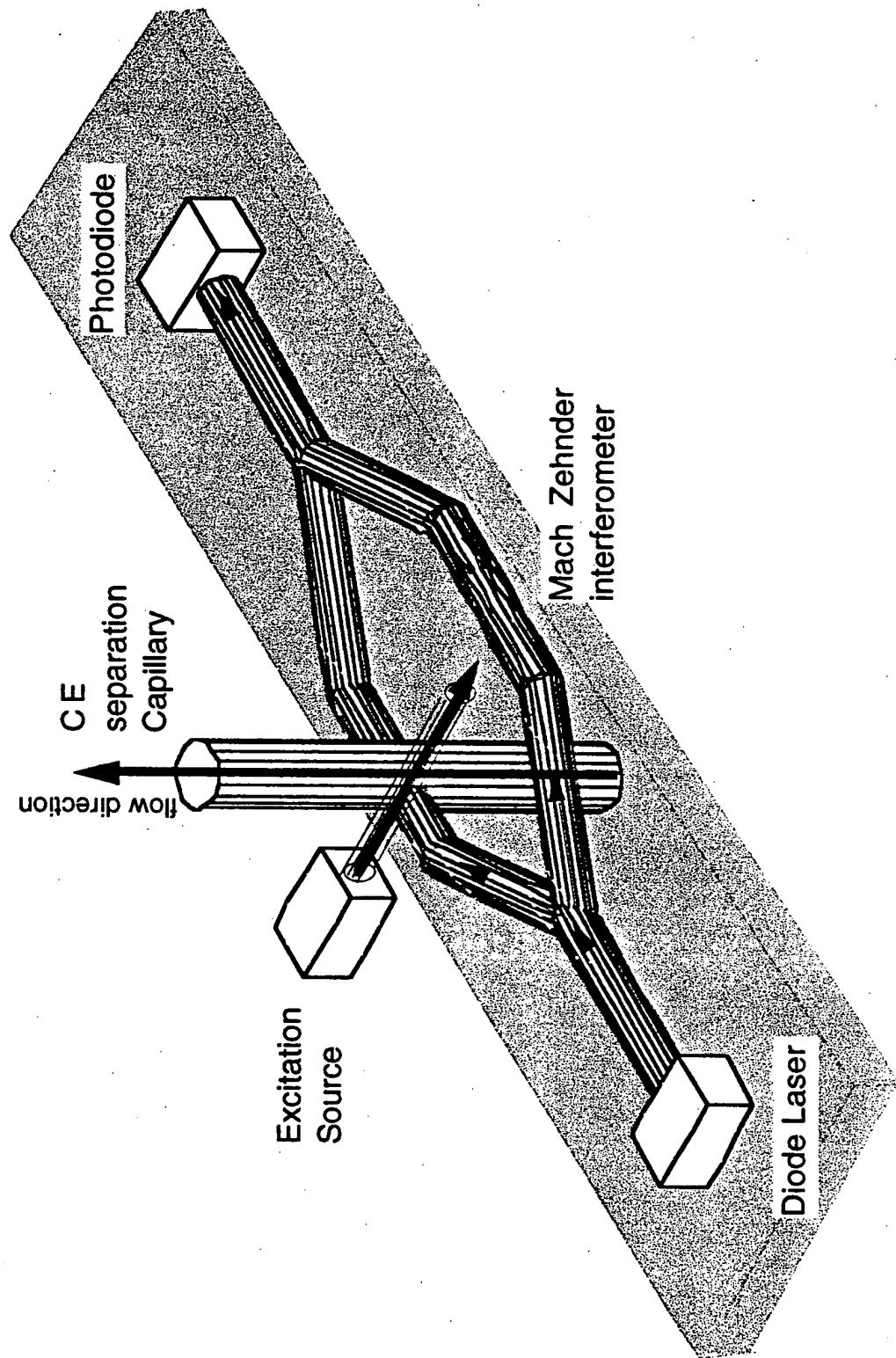
DEVELOPER:  
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory



Schematic of discrete component  
IOCE prototype

UNCLASSIFIED

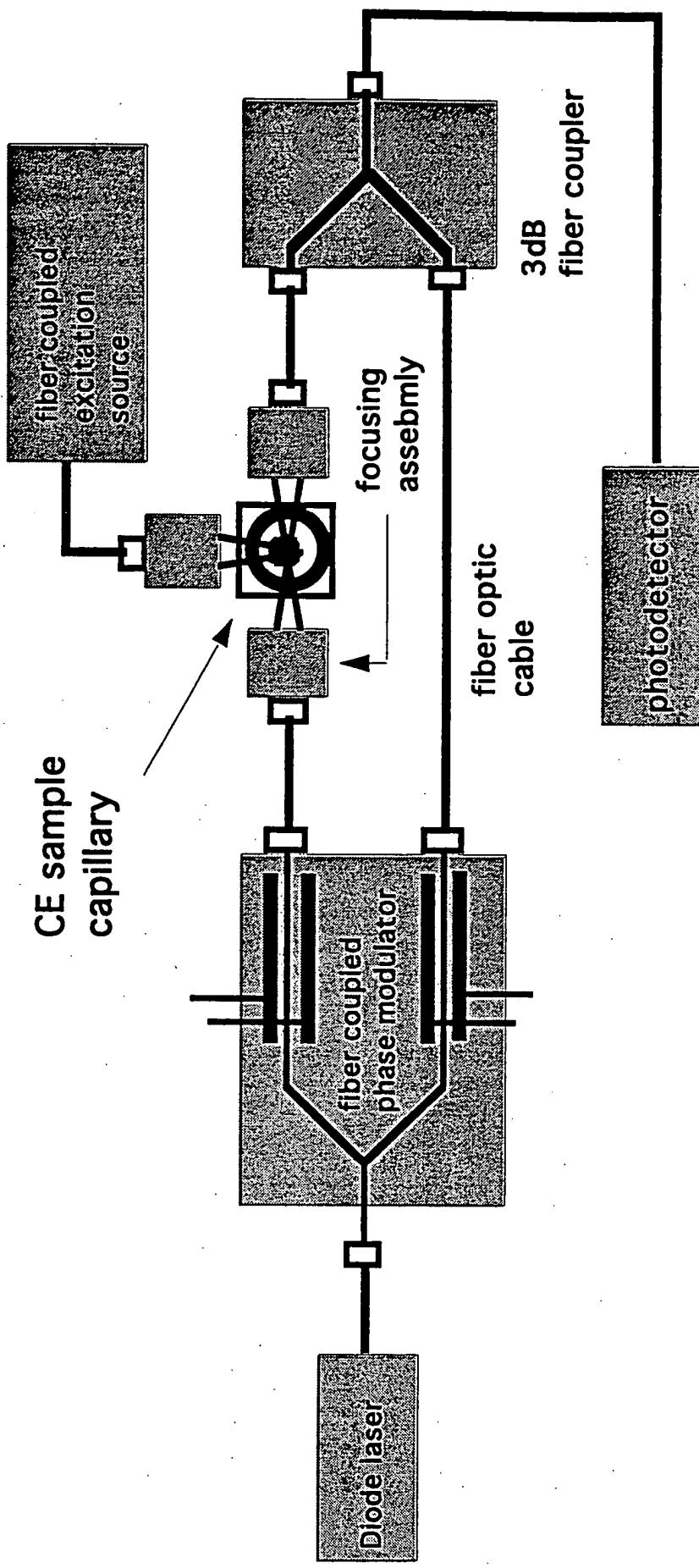
# Conceptual diagram of the integrated optic capillary electrophoresis (IOCE) chemical sensor module



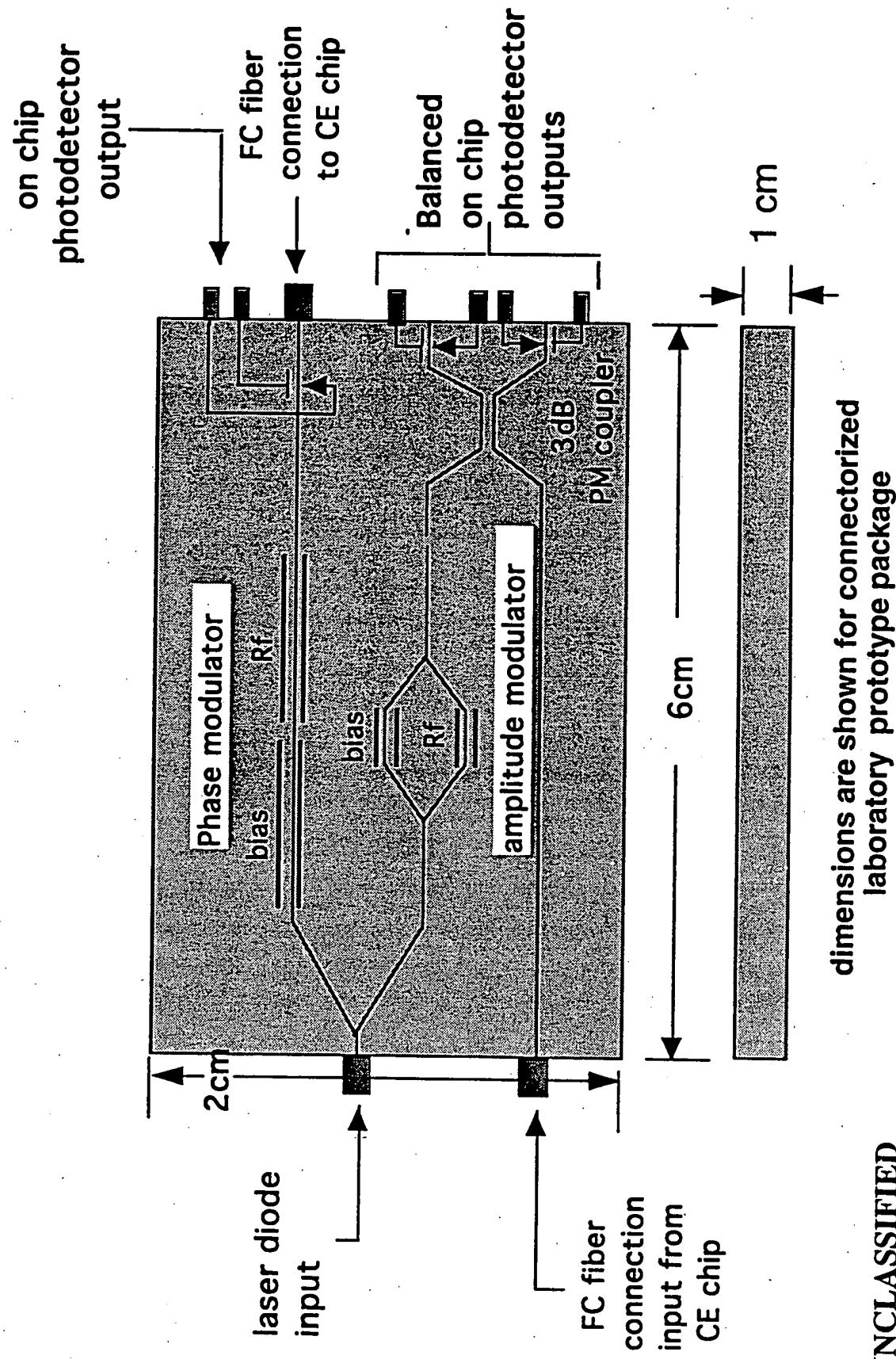
UNCLASSIFIED

AJR-PP#-IOCE 113/197694-38

# Schematic of discrete component IOCE prototype for Phase I feasibility studies

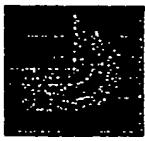


# Phase II prototype IO device schematic



**Advanced Concepts Program**  
**—Ultrasensitive compact integrated optic sensors for trace analysis of**  
**complex mixtures —**

**Principal Investigator: Anthony J. Ruggiero**



*J-Division*  
*Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory*

**June 27, 1995**



## We are developing a unique field deployable microsensor for trace analysis of aqueous mixtures

---

- the sensor system incorporates:
  - micro-analytical chemical separation via Capillary Electrophoresis
  - “universal” detection by two beam interferometry using integrated optic technology
- target application: trace component analysis of waste water, condensates, and leachates associated with refining, processing and reprocessing of nuclear materials
- additional applications:
  - analysis of CW and BW agents and associated chemicals
  - pharmino-kinetic and metabolic sensors
  - industrial chemical and biochemical process control monitoring
  - environmental monitoring

## Desired microsensor characteristics

---

- high detection sensitivity
- large dynamic range
- low sample volume requirements
- compact, lightweight, rugged, and reliable
- low energy budget (power consumption)
- rapid automated sample handling and real time analysis
- level of automation suitable for unattended operation or RPV



## Integrated electro-optical components are well suited to sensor applications

- IO components are the optical counterpart to integrated electronics
- light signals are controlled and manipulated electronically within miniaturized waveguides made on a common substrate
- waveguide structures confine, guide and provide a propagation path for the light
  - alignment and mechanical sensitivity issues are minimized
    - low optical loss
    - no moving parts involved in beam manipulation and modulation
  - low drive voltage requirements
  - compact and modular packaging
    - multiple optical components can be combined on a single chip
    - multiple sensor chips can be multiplexed

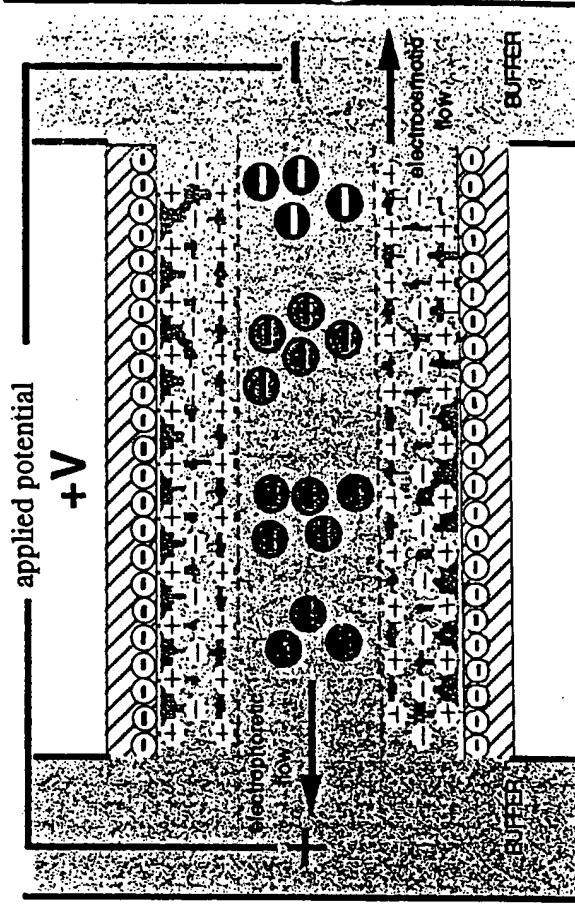
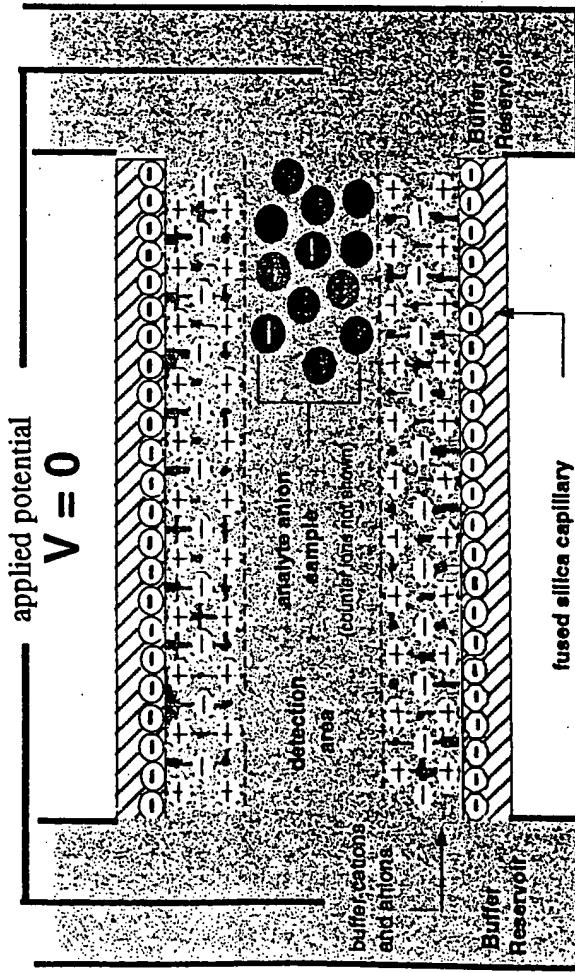
# Capillary electrophoresis is a calibrated micro-analytical chromatographic technique



In CE, sample ions in an applied field differentially migrate and are detected at characteristic transit times.

(1)  $t = 0$ , sample injected into capillary

(2)  $t = t_1$ , sample component 1 detected





## CE combines the strengths of both HPLC and conventional electrophoresis

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- capable of operation in aqueous media ( most forms of liquid chromatography require non-aqueous solvents)
- small sample volumes (nanoliters to picoliters)
- resolution is independent of column length
- ideal choice for trace analysis of
  - inorganic ions, small organic molecules
  - organic acids, water soluble polymers
  - biomolecules (proteins, peptides, neurotransmitters, DNA etc.
- micro-machined CE systems with integrated sample injection have been fabricated on silicon and glass and is currently an area of active research

## Widespread use of CE for trace analysis in field deployable sensors is limited by detection technology

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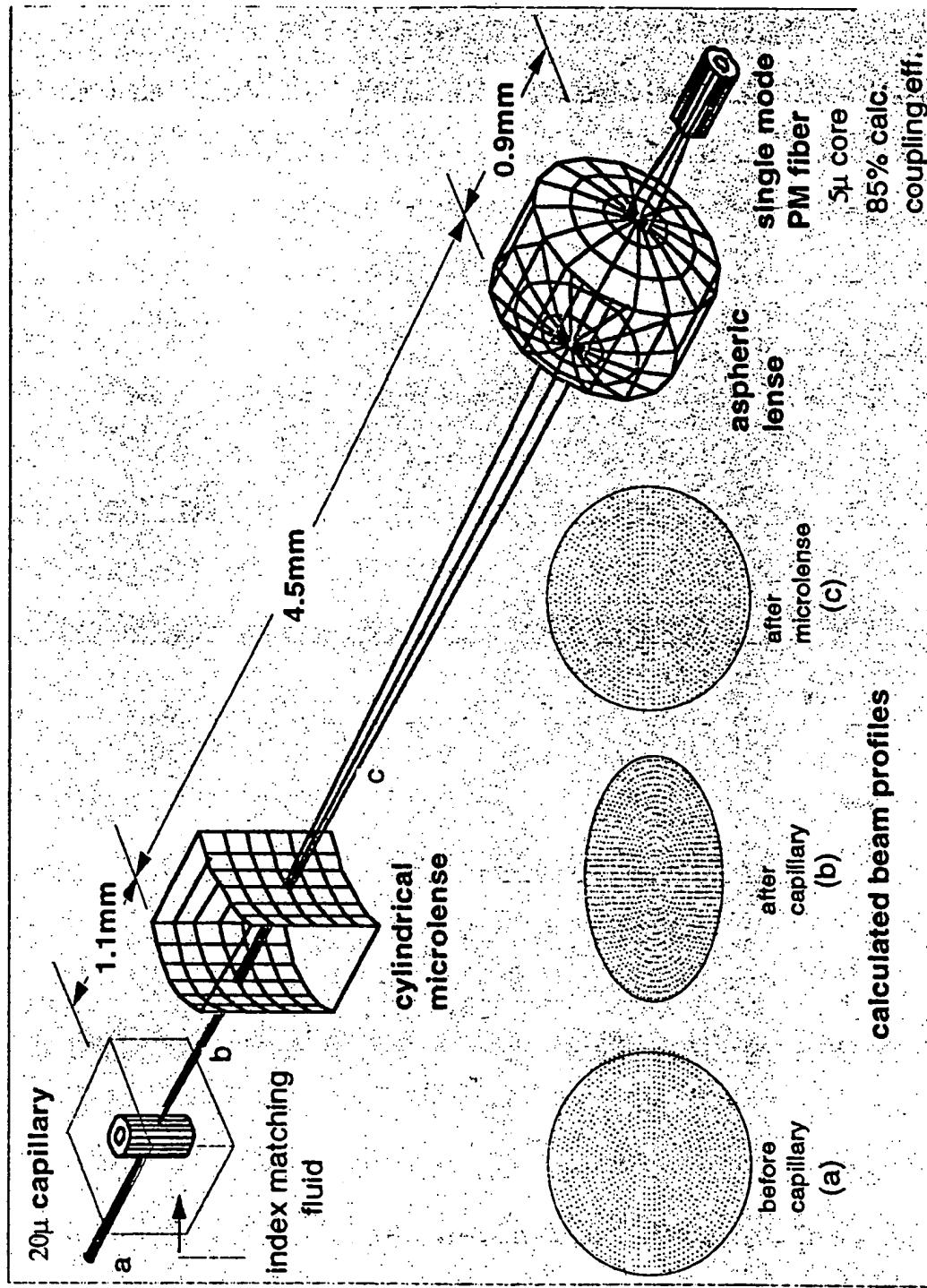
- suitable low sample volume (nanoliter to picoliter) optical detectors for micro-analytical fluid phase techniques such as CE are an active area of research
- laser induced fluorescence is currently the most sensitive optical technique in use
  - limited to fluorescent molecules with large quantum yields
  - molecules that can be easily derivitized with the appropriate chromophore
  - many naturally fluorescent chromophores are quenched in water

## Combining CE and integrated optical interferometry offers several advantages for chemical sensing



- incorporation of a separation step in a sensor system dramatically reduces selectivity requirements
- electric field driven separation based techniques like CE are:
  - rapid
  - exhibit excellent resolution performance
  - well suited to miniaturization, microsampling and automation
- optical phase shift measurements are extremely sensitive and can be used as “universal” detectors
- well developed IO micro-fabrication techniques make possible
  - increased on chip functionality
  - low power consumption and ease of packaging
- IO components are already established as reliable, rugged and field proven
  - temperature stable
  - impact resistant

# Computer modeling was used to design a cylindrical microlens to correct for systematic optical aberrations

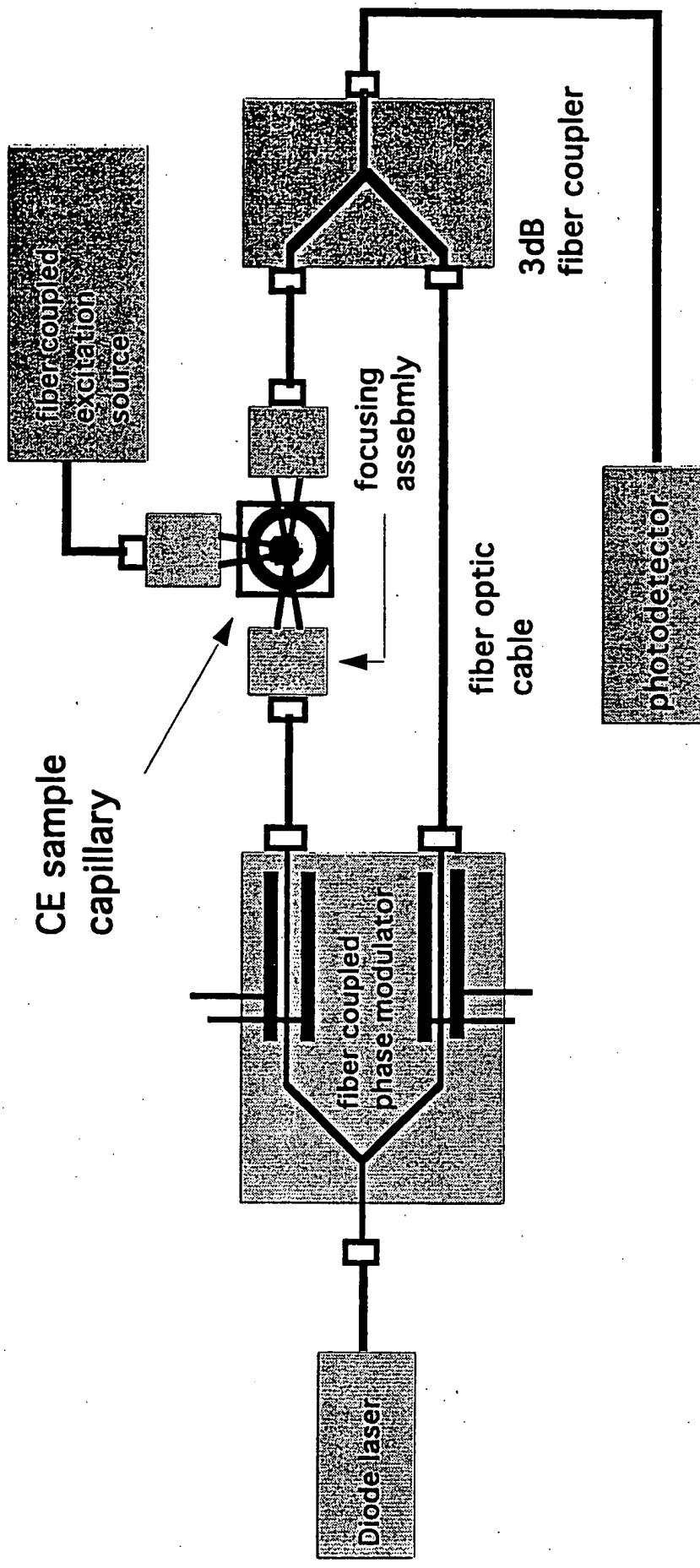


## The lOCE sensor can be configured in two detection formats based on optical phase shift measurements

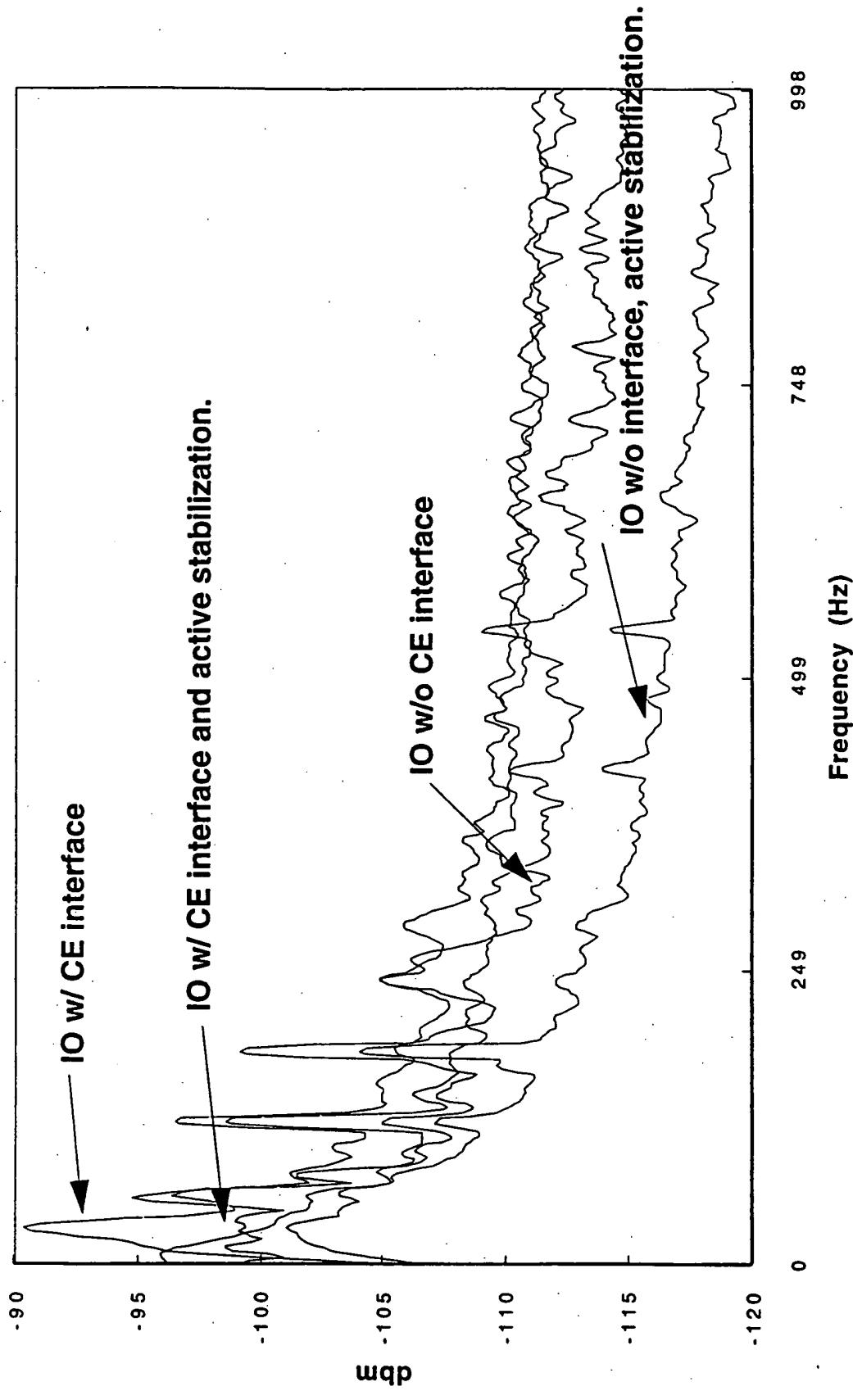
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- direct refractive index (RI) measurements based on modulation techniques
- photoinduced RI measurements
  - photo-thermal detection
    - absorption by resonant optical excitation induces a refractive index change by local heating of the sample excitation volume
    - the refractive index change is detected by the nonresonant MZ probe beam
  - laser induced RI detection \* (new technique under development)
    - absorption by resonant optical excitation induces a refractive index change of the sample excitation volume via the excited state polarizability
    - the refractive index change is detected by the nonresonant MZ probe beam

# Schematic of discrete component LOCE prototype for Phase I feasibility studies

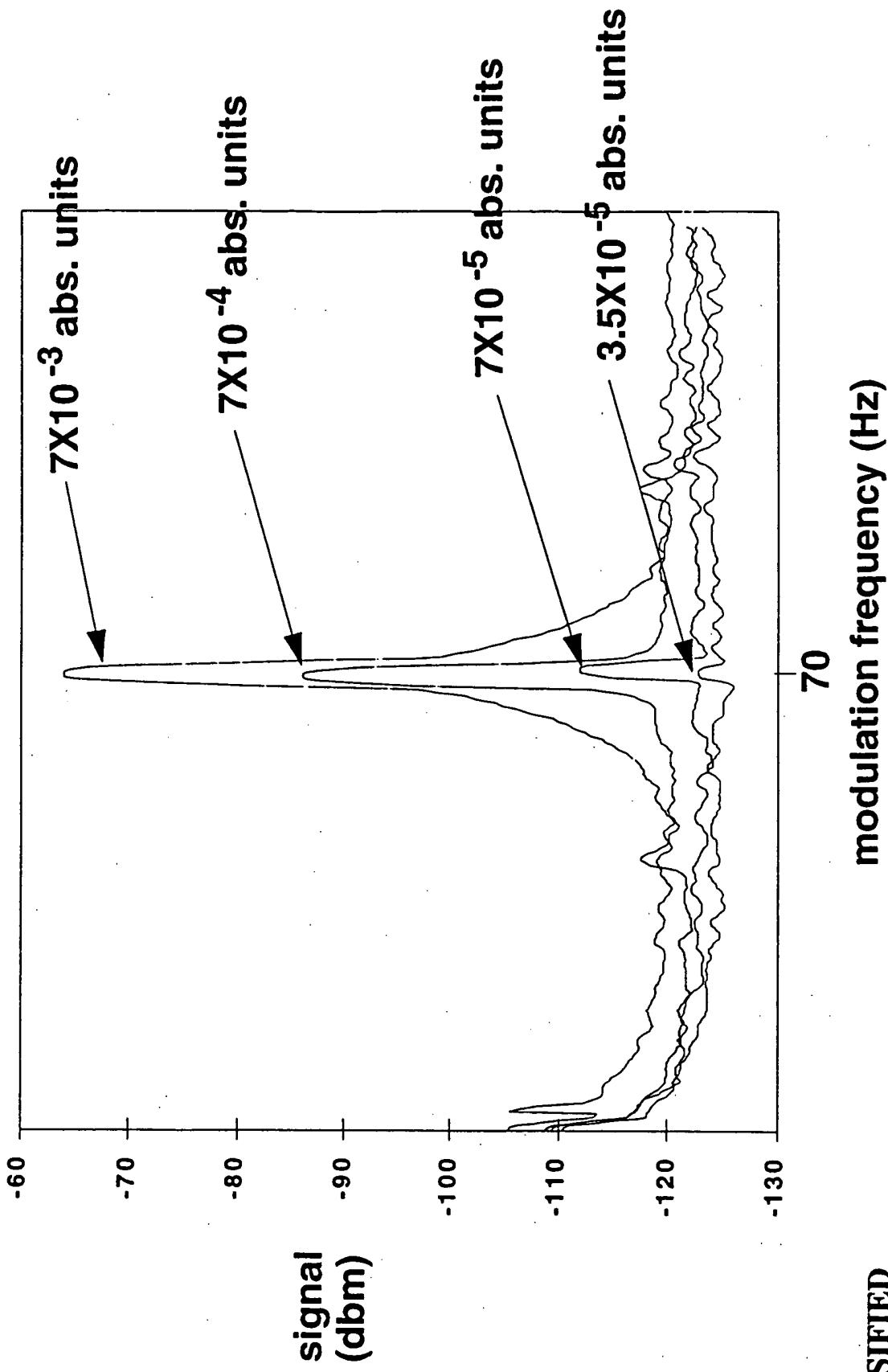


# Spectral noise analysis of the Phase I discrete component system prototype





## Signal spectra of thermo-optical absorbance measurements made on fluorescene/water samples



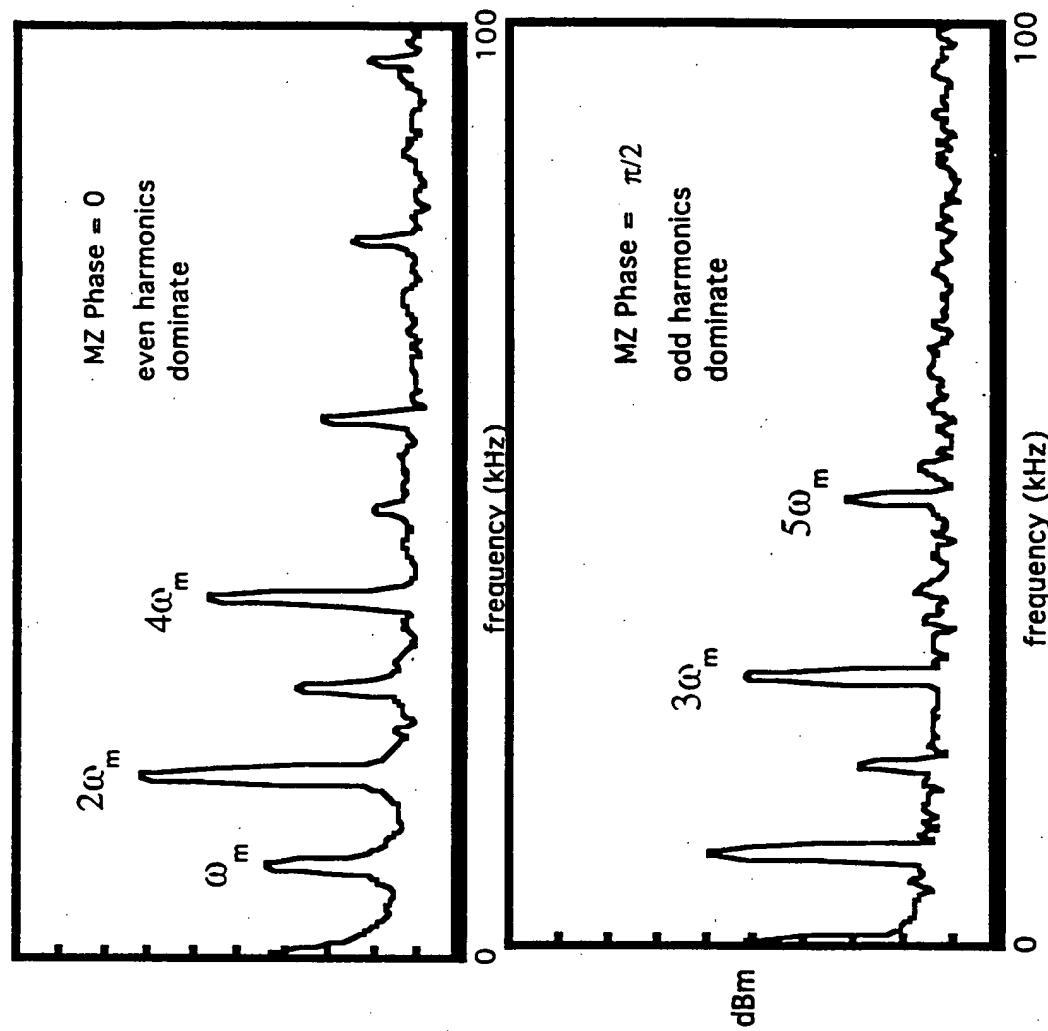


## Comparison with competing absorbance detection technologies\* for a 20 $\mu$ pathlength in abs. units

- universal detection approaches demonstrated in chromatographic applications include:
  - direct absorption -  $5 \times 10^{-2}$
  - thermal lens detection -  $4 \times 10^{-4}$
  - Fabry-Perot RI detection -  $4 \times 10^{-5}$
  - laser intracavity absorption -  $5 \times 10^{-5}$
  - photoacoustic detection -  $1.2 \times 10^{-5}$
- theoretical sensitivity limit for the IOCE approach is calculated to be on the order of  $5 \times 10^{-8}$ .
- Absorbances in the  $10^{-5}$  -  $10^{-6}$  range have been detected with prototype IOCE devices in our laboratory
- many of the above techniques
  - are not easily configured into miniature, rugged fieldable sensors
  - general use is restricted by experimental complexity

\* adapted from E. Young, "Laser Spectroscopy for Detection in Chromatography" in Analytical Applications of Lasers

# Both passive and active techniques are possible for stabilization and improved S/N via phase modulation



signals composed of both in-phase and quadrature components can be generated that eliminate signal fading problems associated with thermal and mechanical drift

## Thermal management and surface charge are crucial parameters in determining CE efficiency and resolution

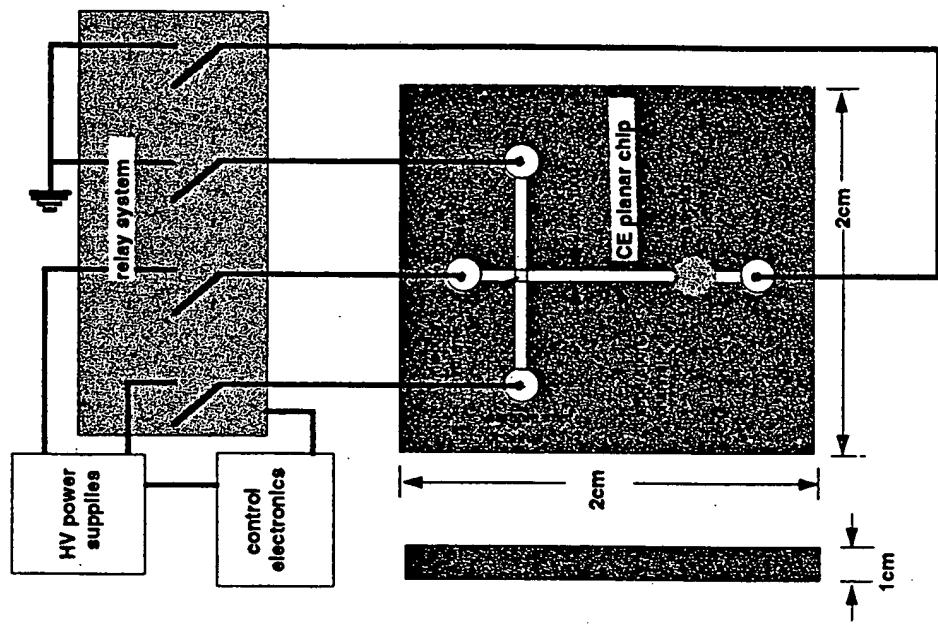
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- Joule heating accompanying electrophoresis
  - affects separation resolution
  - analysis time by defining operating voltages
- surface charge effects separation efficiency through solute wall interactions
- the thermodynamics of the system also determines detection response time for thermo-optical based measurements

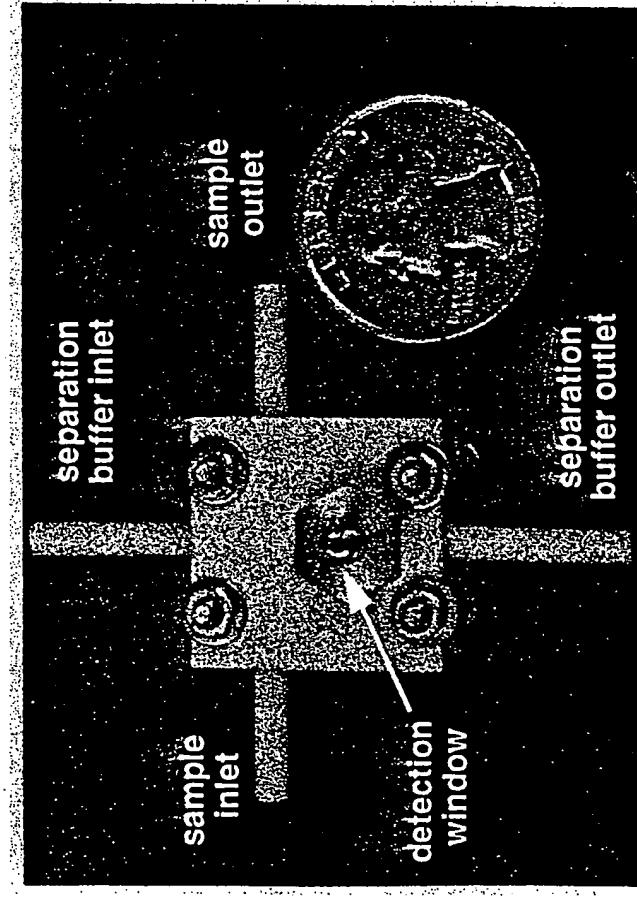


UNCLASSIFIED

# LLNL ceramic planar chip CE prototype with electro-kinetic sample injection



CE system schematic



UNCLASSIFIED

AJR-PP#-IOCE 113/19/0894-27

# Choice of CE chip substrate material provides a yet untapped parameter for CE system optimization



Room Temperature Thermal Conductivity (W/m K)  
of various materials

poly crystalline  
CVD diamond film  
1 200

BeO  
260

AlN  
160

SiC  
70

BN  
60

Alumina  
36

fused  
silica  
1.5

## Summary

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- a novel IO based detection scheme suitable for a field deployable sensor has been conceptually developed and initial feasibility has been established
- microlens technology has been developed to correct for beam aberrations induced at the IO/CE interface, verifying our ability to efficiently couple high quality laser beams from the CE capillary to the IO components
- a prototype IOCE device has been fabricated from discrete components and tested
- preliminary feasibility tests using active stabilization and phase modulation of the IOCE system have been accomplished
- final testing and evaluation of the Phase I demonstration prototype detection sensitivity is currently underway
- a micro-fabrication strategy for a electro-kinetically injected planarized CE system has been developed and tested
- a phase II sensor prototype incorporating IO components with greater on chip functionality and a planar chip CE system has been designed and is under construction



**INTEGRATED OPTIC CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS MICROSENSOR  
FY97-FY99 LIFECYCLE PLAN PROPOSAL**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:** **ANTHONY J. RUGGIERO**  
LLNL, J-DIV. APPLIED  
TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM, NAI

**CO-INVESTIGATOR:** **FRANK PATTERSON**  
LLNL, PHY. DEP., PHOTONICS  
GROUP, PHYSICS AND SPACE  
TECHNOLOGY

**CO-INVESTIGATOR:** **JIM FOLTA**  
LLNL, MICROTECHNOLOGY  
CENTER, ELECTRONICS  
ENGINEERING DIVISION

**FUNDING**      **START DATE:** 10/1/97  
**FUNDING COMPLETION DATE:** 10/1/99

**FUNDING**

	<b>OPERATING \$</b>	<b>CAPITAL \$</b>
FY 1997	1480K	150K
FY 1998	1800K	50K
FY 1999	1200K	50K

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

Based on the results of a recent NN-20 Advanced Concept project, a field deployable chemical microsensor module will be developed for rapid, automated trace analysis and in-situ identification of aqueous effluents, extracts or condensates associated with the development, production or handling of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The palm size sensor module will have detection sensitivities in the sub-ppm range and will be constructed using a unique combination of integrated optical and planar chip micro-fabrication techniques. A chemical analysis instrument on a chip, this sensor will separate and identify components of complex mixtures using capillary electrophoresis and a novel universal optical detection system.

There are no requirements for volatile, thermally stable compounds or derivatives as in gas chromatography (GC). Aqueous samples containing complex chemical species with a wide polarity range can be analyzed in a single run directly from a crude field sample after a simple filtration. Unlike most forms of high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) that share this advantage, however, large volumes of non-aqueous solvents are not required. Designed for minimum size and a low prime power requirement, this device will be suitable for use as an operator controlled field instrument or as an unattended sensor on a wide variety of platforms (e.g., on UAV's or in unattended ground sensor systems). It will represent the state of the art in fieldable chemical micro-analytical instrumentation.

## **PROJECT SUPPORTS:**

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Chemical Weapons Convention

## **PROJECT STATEMENT OF WORK**

### **Objective:**

The primary project objective is to develop a compact fieldable micro-sensor module that can be used to rapidly isolate, identify, and quantify inorganic or organic cations and anions of interest in water samples, condensates, leachates, or aqueous atmospheric aerosol extracts. The module will be a compact, energy efficient device that can be easily incorporated into a variety of field platforms. It will include a versatile micro-fabricated pre-analysis sample preparation and injection manifold that will enable the system to be easily interfaced to user specified sample collection formats.

### **Application:**

After calibration for the chemical species of interest, the field deployed system will detect and quantify radionuclides and chemical signatures in aqueous effluent samples obtained from facilities that are potentially indicative of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation activities. Dual use and spin-off applications of this technology include environmental monitoring, forensics science and, pharmacological and medical sample analysis.

### **Prior Work:**

The proposed work is a continuation of a DOE NN-20 Advanced Concept project initiated in FY94 by the P.I. to investigate the feasibility of combining solid state laser and integrated optic (IO) component technology with micromachined planar chip capillary electrophoresis (CE) systems. Prior work emphasized fundamental physics of the IOCE interface and the detection technology, providing optical and thermo-mechanical design tolerances for the system.

Capillary electrophoresis (CE) has been regarded by many in recent years as a major breakthrough in fluid phase separation science.<sup>1</sup> It is now an established and well understood microanalytical technique. CE combines the strengths of both high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and conventional electrophoresis to yield rapid, precise, automated, and highly efficient analysis of complex chemical mixtures using minimal injected sample volumes (picoliter-nanoliter, see Figure 1.). Most forms of high performance liquid chromatography require non-aqueous solvents, CE, however, is capable of operation in aqueous media, making it the ideal choice for trace analysis of inorganic ions, small organic molecules, organic acids, water soluble polymers and biomolecules (proteins, peptides, neorotransmitters, DNA etc.). Samples for analysis can be obtained directly in the fluid phase, or as extracts from solids or condensates. Analyte concentration on solid phase chemical or particle filters prior to aqueous extraction and analysis is also possible.

The rapid growth of this analytical technique is due to the inherent simplicity of the required hardware and the fact that the physics of the separation are easily controlled by the choice of electrolyte. In essence, the electrolyte and polarity of the applied voltage programs the capillary to separate anionic, cationic, or neutral species. This is in contrast to established ion analysis techniques, such as ion chromatography, where separations are wholly dependent on dedicated specialized analytical columns. High CE separation efficiencies result from the use of small separation channels or capillaries, 20-100 microns in diameter. Since the efficiency is independent of channel length, the entire approach is extremely amenable to micro-fabrication and miniaturization. In fact, CE performance improves with reduced size.

Chemical sensing systems based on capillary electrophoresis can be *versatile, sensitive and selective*. The detector can be optimized for sensitivity without regard to selectivity, while the electrophoresis separation capillary can be optimized to yield high selectivity toward a particular chemical species or class of chemicals. The system is versatile in the sense that the same system hardware can be used for analysis of a wide variety of different types of chemicals by manipulation of the CE separation conditions. This is in contrast to most chemical sensors in which a tradeoff exists between versatile performance, sensitivity and selectivity.

CE based sensors, with their ability to directly analyze crude aqueous field samples, can offer tremendous advantages in the treaty verification and proliferation detection arenas. For example, identification of precursors and degradation products of chemical warfare agents must often be unambiguously identified from various matrices during the treaty verification process. The degradation (hydrolysis) products, alkyl-substituted organophosphorus acids, are polar, have low volatility and are easily isolated from various matrices by extraction with water. While easily analyzed using CE, these compounds are difficult to identify directly using other analytical techniques, such as gas chromatography (GC), in which chemical derivitization would be required.

Currently the primary limitation to the widespread use of CE for trace analysis is the lack of suitable low-sample volume (nanoliter-picoliter) optical detectors. Consequently, the high separation resolution delivered by CE is often lost at the detection stage. The most sensitive optical techniques currently in use are based on laser induced fluorescence and are limited to fluorescent molecules or molecules that can be easily derivitized with the appropriate fluorophore. This limitation often precludes the use of CE for rapid ultrasensitive *field deployable* sensors. Notably, laser induced fluorescence cannot be directly applied, in general, to trace analysis of actinides in aqueous solution due to their low fluorescence quantum yields. In addition, radionuclide counting techniques are limited in this application due to the dependence of the detection limit on the observation time and radionuclide lifetime. In capillary electrophoresis, typical peak widths are only several seconds wide and so only a several second observation time is possible without limiting separation efficiency or increasing the total analysis time. Scintillation detectors consequently are not easily optimized for both maximum analysis speed and sensitivity.

Work on universal CE detectors (i.e. detectors that respond to virtually all compounds) is currently a major topic of research. Under Advanced Concepts research in FY94-95, we explored the fundamental measurement physics, feasibility and general performance issues involved in the design of a novel all solid state ultra-sensitive universal CE detector. As illustrated in Figure 2., the device is based on two beam interferometry in a compact fiber coupled integrated optic Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI). One arm of the interferometer includes a small section of the CE capillary. Detection of the electrophoretically separated analyte is accomplished by monitoring the optical phase shift that results from refractive index changes in the CE capillary as different chemical species pass through the MZI sample arm. A substantial increase in sensitivity is obtained by including an amplitude modulated excitation beam to generate photo-induced refractive index changes via analyte absorption. Phase modulation resulting from the absorption process is detected by optical heterodyning with the MZI reference arm. Excitation

wavelengths can be chosen to enhance the selectivity of specific analytes or to provide a universal detection capability. Most aqueous solutes have strong broadband absorptions in the UV spectral region.

The key feature that separates this approach from other thermo-optical and interferometric-based CE detection approaches is the use of close coupled CE/IO device architectures and all solid state laser technology. This approach has a number of attractive features. Optical phase information is demodulated, by detection of all the light emerging from the interferometer rather than a spatially selected component or fringe. Consequently, the signal is independent of thermal lensing artifacts due to the spatial distribution of the excitation beam and is also much less sensitive to misalignment than conventional fringe shift techniques. Unlike, photothermal lens (PL) and photothermal deflection (PD) based detection systems, the signal level is not dependent on the distance between the sample and the photodetector. PD and PL techniques typically require sample to detector distances on the order of 1.5m - 0.15m for maximum sensitivity, the integrated optic capillary electrophoresis (IOCE) system, however, is inherently compact with no large optical lever arms and subsequent mechanical stability requirements.

The system is also well suited to both active or passive homodyne stabilization techniques that would be necessary for actual field deployment, as well as programmable multiple modulation based detection schemes for removal of background absorptions. Other potential advantages include, wide dynamic range, high sensitivity, and low overall energy budget. Results from our FY94-95 Advanced Concepts effort have established the general feasibility of this approach by: (1) demonstrating our ability to efficiently couple high quality optical beams between buffer filled CE capillaries and waveguide structures, (2) developing an actively stabilized discrete component IOCE system prototype, and (3) demonstrating detection of photo-induced absorption signals in 20 micron water filled fused silica capillaries at detection levels on the order of  $2 \times 10^{-7}$  absorbance units.

In the last few years, advances in CE miniaturization have resulted in the development of entire CE systems including electrokinetic sample injectors on palm sized glass "chips".<sup>2,3</sup> This type of planarized chip technology is ideal for interfacing with IOCE detection systems described above. As a result of the Joule heating accompanying electrophoresis, thermal management is a crucial parameter in determining both efficiency and resolution in CE separations. To address this issue, we have developed and tested a micro-fabrication strategy for electrokinetically injected planarized CE systems on advanced high thermal conductivity, nonconductive ceramic substrates. (see Figures 3 and 4.) Although these devices are more difficult to fabricate than the conventional glass packages they promise substantially higher performance. Average size of some of the prototype devices allows them to be placed on top of a US quarter.

Choice of CE chip substrate material used in microfabrication provides a yet untapped parameter for CE system optimization. Thermal conductivity of the CE chip substrate can easily be increased one to two orders of magnitude over conventional fused silica and glass based systems. For an IOCE-type detector system this should translate to increased system response time and decreased analysis time. New CE chip substrate materials also permit optimization of crucial solute/capillary wall interactions via choice of inherent substrate surface charge states. The final phase of our IOCE Advanced Concepts work for FY96 will further develop and characterize the IOCE detection technology and integrate it with the ceramic planar chip CE devices into a full phase II prototype sensor. This phase II prototype will provide the relevant design criteria and engineering tolerances for the sensor module proposed here.

**Collaborators:** Initial collaborations will be concerned with optimizing the planar chip CE system performance, automated sample preparation and dual use applications. Possible collaborators include CE researchers, Dr. Richard Chadwick (Analytical Chemistry R&D Division, Alergan Optical), Professor Warner Kuhr (UC Riverside), Dr

T.R. Wang (Applied Research and Advanced Development Division, Beckman Instruments). As the IOCE technology reaches maturity and is ready for final testing, collaborations with researchers at LLNL and other DOE laboratories that have been involved in identifying proliferation signatures found in aqueous effluents and/or developing chemical analysis protocols for these signatures based on CE is anticipated.

**Work for others:** None

**Proposed Work and Scientific Basis:**

We propose the final design, fabrication and testing of a complete chemical micro-sensor module including automated micro-sample injection and prefiltration systems. The sensor system will be based on planar chip capillary electrophoresis, integrated optical detection technology and micro-electro-mechanical sample processing. Using the physical insights and engineering data obtained from our FY94-96 IOCE Advanced Concepts studies, an optimized IOCE sensor module will be developed. Previous Advanced Concepts Phase I and Phase II IOCE sensor prototypes have been designed around commercially available laser and IO components without regard for the minimum obtainable package size or overall system energy efficiency, since the intent of that work was initial demonstration of laboratory feasibility and engineering development. The work proposed here will determine the limits of microfabrication technology and packaging for this type of device and address packaging concerns pertinent to higher levels of subsystem integration. The project will proceed in three phases, (I) baseline, risk reduction, testing and development of enabling microtechnologies, (II) initial sub-system integration and testing, and (III) final microsensor module fabrication and performance demonstrations.

The FY97 effort will be composed of four parallel efforts: high performance substrate planar chip CE design, optimization and testing, fiber coupled UV microchip laser source development, monolithic (single substrate) integrated MZI/laser/ photodetector IO chip fabrication, and prototyping of a microvalve sampling and injection manifold. FY98-99 will comprise final subsystem integration, system electronics packaging and performance testing of the completed chemical microsensor module under simulated field conditions. IOCE microsensor technology makes simultaneous operation of multiple sensor modules either discretely packaged and interfaced or fabricated on a single chip feasible. Advantages and potential applications of this type of multiplexed sensor operation other than simple system redundancy will also be evaluated.

Integrated optical components of the type required for the sensor module and used in our Advanced Concepts prototypes were based on lithium niobate waveguide technology. This IO technology is well established as reliable, rugged and field proven both in military and industrial applications. Hybrid microintegration of laser diodes and photodetectors with these components has been reported and is a viable option for use in the proposed sensor.<sup>4,5</sup> The technology for lithium niobate IO fabrication and packaging is well established at LLNL. Use of lithium niobate for the waveguide material, however, precludes the possibility of monolithic integration of the semiconductor laser diode source and semiconductor photodetectors onto a single common substrate. Monolithic component integration can have tremendous benefits for the proposed sensor in terms of absolute package size, reduced coupling losses, enhanced stability and mass production.

We propose to fabricate a fully monolithic integrated sensor detection system on a common GaAs substrate using AlGaAs/GaAs epitaxial growth technology.<sup>6,7</sup> (See Figure 5.) The Mach-Zehnder functionality will be achieved through the use of semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOAs) as optical phase shift elements and amplitude controllers.<sup>8</sup> The ability to utilize the same semiconductor layers for different functionality

dramatically simplifies the fabrication of the laser/MZI/detector chip. Dozens of devices may be simultaneously fabricated in a single production sequence on a 50 or 65mm wafer.

To produce the chip, a laser diode section is defined by forward biasing a (single-mode) waveguide section with parallel optical facets, an SOA is fabricated similarly but with low reflectivity facet interfaces and the photodetector is an unbiased or reverse biased waveguide absorber which generates a photocurrent. The waveguide sections are regrown after etching (photolithographically defined) with transparent, low loss material deposition. Two key fabrication technologies are essential to constructing the SOA MZI chip: chemical etching for definition of laser facets and the low-loss waveguide deposition process for the AlGaAs/GaAs material system. Final package size of a chip based on this technology would be on the order of 1mm x 5mm. We believe that LLNL is uniquely positioned to prototype the MZI sensor chip because the LLNL passive waveguide process on AlGaAs/GaAs is unique in the world and our etching technology is the state of the art. (see figures 6 and 7).

Recent breakthroughs in semiconductor diode laser technology, high efficiency diode laser fiber coupling (90%) and quasi-phasematched frequency conversion technologies make fabrication of a highly efficient, versatile all solid state UV microchip laser excitation source for the proposed IOCE module feasible. Microchip lasers are miniature, high performance solid state diode pumped lasers fabricated from 1-3mm<sup>3</sup> solid state laser "chips". (See Figure 8.) The laser resonator is formed by depositing cavity mirrors directly on the chip faces to form a monolithic cavity. The performance characteristics of these devices result from their inherently short cavity length and pump source induced thermal lensing properties that produce an auto-stabilized condition for efficient single transverse mode (TEM<sub>00</sub>) operation in conjunction with the marginally flat /flat solid state optical resonator structure. Some of their characteristics include simple single frequency operation, tunability over the gain bandwidth without mode hopping, short pulse and high peak power capability and high speed frequency and amplitude modulation capability. Composite cavity lasers composed of laser "chips" and "chips" of nonlinear materials sandwiched together allow highly efficient frequency conversion of the solid state laser output. Optical design, fabrication and development of suitable fiber coupled UV micro-laser system for the chemical sensor module will be undertaken. Initially, commercially available micro-chip laser modules operating at their fundamental or second harmonic will be used to evaluate this technology and determine the optimal nonlinear frequency mixing scheme for UV generation via sum frequency mixing or third harmonic generation.

Lastly, microfabrication techniques will be used to construct the necessary miniaturized valves and flow capillaries required for the sample collection, pre-analysis processing and injection manifold. Recent advances in the adaptation of microfabrication techniques originally developed for the microelectronics industry have been increasingly adapted to build mechanical devices in the growing field of Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS). Advances in MEMS technology are rapidly increasing the feasibility of integrated microflow systems and micro-instrumentation. The ability to integrate smart microelectronics for instrument control and data analysis along with mechanical and optical components required for a given analytical technique will permit the user to interface with the instrument at a much higher functional level than with present instruments, which are composed of many separate modules that must be interfaced and operated by the user. LLNL has advanced capabilities and experience necessary to develop the proposed components and is already developing a variety of chemical analysis microinstruments with MEMS technology.

We propose to develop a miniaturized sample collection and precision injection system based on micro-valve technology for the capillary electrophoresis chemical analysis sensor module. LLNL and Redwood MicroSystems, Inc. (Menlo Park, CA) are presently working together to expand Redwood's Fluistor™ product line of micro-fabricated valves.

( see Figures 9 and 10) The devices are micro-fabricated in silicon and are based on Redwood's thermopneumatic actuation principle. The microactuator is among the few which provides both high force and displacement needed for valve applications. The actuator motion is precise enough that it can effectively control flows over six orders of magnitude. Efforts are currently focused on new generations of valves which are faster, chemically resistant, normally-closed, and compatible with liquids. Work is also underway to integrate micro-valve arrays with microflow channels, pressure and flow sensors to form high performance, microflow systems for pressure regulation and flow control. We plan to exploit these technological developments in the proposed IOCE chemical sensor module. An important decision for the first prototype is to determine whether to actuate the microvalves with an integrated microfabricated actuator or an external actuator. The integrated microvalve actuator would have size advantages and be more faithful to the "microinstrument" concept, but the external actuator would initially have lower development costs, shorter development times, and possible performance advantages. Consequently, we will develop the first prototypes with external valve actuation in order to demonstrate system performance and then add integrated actuation as we approach final subsystem integration in FY98. Size of the completed microvalve manifold package will be on the order 50x50x3mm. Future generations could be reduced in size to 25x25x3mm.

The proposed microvalve work will leverage the results of ongoing microinstrumentation projects in the LLNL MicroTechnology Center (MTC) such as: (1) microvalve development in a CRADA partnership with Redwood MicroSystems, the world's leader in microfabricated valve technology; (2) development of high-throughput, high resolution capillary gel electrophoresis instruments for DNA sequencing; (3) portable gas chromatography chemical analysis systems; (4) microfabricated chemical reactors for the polymerase chain reaction (PCR); (5) miniature flow cytometers for cell sorting; (6) microchannel coolers for high power laser diode arrays; and (7) microfabrication of precision capillaries by etching and bonding of glass and silicon wafers.

#### **Research and Development Issues:**

- Issue 1.** The planar chip CE technology must be optimized for field sensor applications. CE chip design parameters must be engineered to optimize separation performance and minimum size. The best choice of CE chip substrate material, capillary size, separation voltage, electrokinetic sample injection parameters, and the mechanical packaging of the buffer and sample reservoir feeds must be determined.
- Issue 2** An IOCE module package suitable for field deployment that minimizes microphonics and thermal management problems must be designed. A microoptic packaging strategy and optical design for interfacing the planar CE chip, the microchip laser excitation source and the integrated optic detection system waveguides must be developed.
- Issue 3** General feasibility of the monolithic single substrate SOA Mach-Zender interferometer concept must be demonstrated at a level of performance suitable for use in the IOCE sensor module. If this approach does not meet expectations, a microoptical packaging strategy for the lithium niobate waveguide devices will need to be developed and implemented.
- Issue 5** A compact energy efficient , reliable UV microlaser excitation system suitable for field operation must be designed and demonstrated. An efficient, low power, nonlinear optical frequency conversion scheme based on either third harmonic generation or sum frequency mixing of the microchip laser output must be designed and optimized and packaged.

**Issue 6.** Design and engineering of an automatic sample collection and prefILTERing system must be completed to accommodate true field samples

**Issue 7.** Size reduction and packaging of support electronics and system power supply must be addressed

**Issue 8.** The optimum detection format and operating parameters for field deployment must be determined for the IOCE module

**During FY97 the following tasks will be performed:**

**Task 1** Baseline CE and IO micro-package engineering, integration and testing (\$500K)
 

- (1.0) detailed mechanical and optical system design
- (1.1) microfabrication and evaluation of planar chip CE test components from high performance substrate materials
- (1.2) thermo-mechanical characterization and integration of planar chip CE and discrete commercial lithium niobate IO components.
- (1.3) preliminary characterization and demonstration of baseline system separation and detection capabilities using optimized CE chip substrates
- (1.4) development of IOCE test platform for sub-system test and evaluation

**Task 2** Development and testing of compact, energy efficient, high beam quality UV microchip laser system and interface to IOCE sensor module (\$250K)

**Task 3** Evaluation and testing of the SOA MZI concept for sensor applications; build and test and characterize a hybrid SOA MZI using discrete components. (\$350K)
 

- (3.1) Fiber pigtail and package existing LLNL laser diode and SOA chips with polarization maintaining fiber.
- (3.2) Test individual components -- SOA gain and phase shift as a function of current, laser diode threshold and output power versus current, laser diode linewidth and laser diode susceptibility to optical feedback, polarization extinction ratios of fiber splitters.
- (3.3) Configure LLNL laser diode, SOA, photodiode and fiber splitter components into the MZI configuration. Characterize contrast ratio, stability to temperature, vibration and optical feedback effects on MZI transmission.
- (3.4) Test and evaluate discrete component prototype developed in task 4.3 in IOCE sensor test system to compare with lithium niobate IO technology.

**Task 4** Preliminary design, development and testing of automated microvalve sampling and filtering system. (\$380K)
 

- (4.1) Discrete valve development:
  - Determine actuation mechanism and general approach
  - Design discrete valve and package (2 iterations)
  - Photomask layout (2 iterations)
  - Microfabricate valve chip (2 iterations)
  - Fabricate package (2 iterations)

- Test discrete valves (2 iterations)
- (4.2) Sample injection and processing manifold development:
  - Design injection manifold chip (2 iterations)
  - Design manifold package and interface (2 iterations)
  - Solve gas generation/bubble problem
  - Photomask layout (2 iterations)
  - Microfabricate manifold chip (2 iterations)
  - Fabricate packages and interfaces (2 iterations)
  - Test manifolds (2 iterations)
- (4.3) Discrete component integration and testing with IOCE system

#### FY97 CAPITAL \$ JUSTIFICATION

commercial laser systems for prototype development and testing ( customized diode laser and microchip laser systems)	30K
subsystem IO components	55K
micro-manipulation equipment	20K
support electronics and electronic test equipment	<u>45K</u>
	Total: \$150K

#### FY97 SCHEDULED MILESTONES

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DUE DATE</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
1	01 / 15 / 97	
		Initial optical and mechanical design work complete. Specification and procurement of critical system components and fabrication contracts complete. Fiber pigtail packaging and fabrication of SOA test chips complete. Preliminary design discrete microvalve system complete
2.	06 / 1 / 97	
		Fabrication and testing of CE hardware test chips and fixtures incorporating initial design ideas complete. Preliminary evaluation of microchip laser technology and preliminary frequency conversion experiments completed. Individual SOA component testing is complete. Microvalve manifold design is complete.
3.	08 / 01 / 97	
		Phase I IOCE sensor test bed is assembled and performance characterized with commercial lithium niobate IO technology. LLNL SOA/MZI components are assembled and characterized. Feasibility of the SOA/MZI concept is determined. Microvalve manifolds are assembled and tested.
4.	10 / 01 / 96	
		Demonstration of test module incorporating all critical design components.

**FY97 SCHEDULED DELIVERABLES:**

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u> DUE DATE</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
1	01 / 20 / 97	
	LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for October through December 1996	
2	04 / 20 / 97	
	LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for January through March 1997	
3.	07 / 20 / 97	
	LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for April through June 1997	
4.	10 / 20 / 97	
	LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for July through September 1997	
5.	10/20/97	
	LLNL sends DOE/HQ report on design and package engineering test data for IOCE sensor module	

**During FY98 the following tasks will be performed:**

**Task 1.** Develop a monolithic, chip SOA MZI chemical sensor using active/passive waveguide integration technology. Test and deliver several prototype chips. (\$650K)

- 2.1) Fabricate laser diode, SOA and photodiode sections using CAIBE etching of a single substrate. Test individual component performance.
- 2.2) Fabricate passive waveguide sections and measure loss, split ratio and extinction ratio.
- 2.3) Fabricate 3 dB couplers using LLNL passive waveguide technology and characterize. Integrate a single passive waveguide section with active laser diode and/or SOA.
- 2.4) Fabricate monolithic SOA MZI chip. Connect to CE chip using fiber. Test performance.

**Task 2.** Implementation of final IOCE sensor module design. Optimize source laser design. Complete system engineering tests and mechanical design characterization of final sensor module. Integrate all sub-components into final package (\$850K)

**Task 3.** Size reduction and packaging of support electronics and system power supply (\$300K)

**FY98 CAPITAL \$ JUSTIFICATION**

Final laser technology, IO components and custom compact low energy budget data collection and signal processing electronics (\$50K)

## FY98 SCHEDULED MILESTONES

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u> DUE DATE</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
1	01 / 15 / 97	Complete final system design and design modifications.
2.	05 / 10 / 97	Fabrication and testing of prototype module incorporating design changes complete.
3.	06 / 01 / 97	Assembly and testing of final hardware.
4.	07 / 01 / 97	Testing of sensor module under simulated field conditions complete. Operating specifications determined.
5.	10 / 01 / 97	Demonstrations of selected systems for trace analysis complete

## FY98 SCHEDULED DELIVERABLES:

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u> DUE DATE</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
1	01 / 20 / 98	LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for October through December 1997
2	04 / 20 / 98	LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for January through March 1998
3.	07 / 20 / 98	LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for April through June 1998
4.	10 / 20 / 98	LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for July through September 1998
5.	10/20/98	LLNL send DOE/HQ report on IOCE micro sensor module integration and testing

## During FY99 the following tasks will be performed:

- Task 1. Develop second generation SOA MZI package. Make prototypes. (\$350K)
- Task 2. Final modifications and optimization of IOCE sensor module package and integration of custom control microelectronics. (\$600K)
- Task 3. Simulated field testing of completed chemical sensor module and trace analysis demonstrations. (\$250K)

## FY99 CAPITAL \$ JUSTIFICATION

Final laser technology, IO components and custom compact low energy budget data collection and signal processing electronics (\$50K)

## FY99 SCHEDULED MILESTONES

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u> DUE DATE</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
1. Task 1 complete	06 / 01 / 99	
2. Task 2 is completed.	08 / 01 / 96	
3.	10 / 01 / 96	Demonstrations and system characterization is complete.

## FY99 SCHEDULED DELIVERABLES:

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u> DUE DATE</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
1 LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for October through December 1998	01 / 20 / 98	
2 LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for January through March 1999	04 / 20 / 99	
3. LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for April through June 1999	07 / 20 / 99	
4. LLNL sends DOE/HQ Quarterly Report for July through September 1999	10 / 20 / 99	
5. LLNL send DOE/HQ report on final IOCE micro sensor module design, performance characteristics and simulated field test results	10/20/99	

## REFERENCES

1. Curtis A. Monnig and Robert T. Kennedy, "Capillary Electrophoresis", Anal. Chem. 66, 280R-31R (1994).
2. C.S. Effenhauser, A. Manz, and H.M. Widmer, "Glass Chips for High Speed Capillary Electrophoresis Separations with Submicrometer Plate Heights", Anal. Chem. 65, 2637-2842 (1993).
3. A. Manz, E. Verpoorte, C.S. Effenhauser, N. Burggraf, D.E. Raymond and H.M. Widmer, "Planar Chip Technology for Capillary Electrophoresis", Fresenius J. Anal. Chem. 384, 567-571 (1994)
4. D.G. Hall, J.D. Spear-Zino, H.G. Koenig, R.R. Rice, J.K. Powers, G.H. Burkhardt, and P.D. Bear, "Edge coupling of a GaAlAs DH laser diode to a planar Ti:liNbO<sub>3</sub> waveguide", Applied Optics, 19, 1847-1852 (1980)

5. Y. Yamada, A. Sugita, K. Moriwaki, I. Ogawa, and T. Hashimoto, "An Application of Silica-on Terraced-Silicon Platform to Hybrid Mach-Zehnder Interferometric Circuits Consisting of Silica-Waveguides and LiNbO<sub>3</sub> Phase-Shifters", IEEE Photon. Tech Let., 6, 822-825 (1994)
6. D. Hofstetter, H.P. Zappe, J.E. Epler, and P. Riel, " Monolithically Integrated DBR Laser, Detector, and Transparent Waveguide Fabricated in a Single Growth Step", IEEE Photon. Tech Let., 7, 1022-1024(1995).
7. T. Tanbun-Ek, P.F. Sciortino, A.M. Sergent, K.W. Wecht, P. Wisk, Y.K. Chen, C.G. Bethea, and S.K. Sputz, "DFB Lasers INtegrated with Mach-Zehnder Optical Modulator Fabricated by Selective Area Growth MOVPE Technique", IEEE Photon. Tech Let., 7, 1019-1021, (1995).
8. T.Durhuss, C. Joergensen, B. Mikkelsen, K.E Stubkjaer, " Monolithic Integrated Mach-Zehnder Wavelength Converter: Conversion and Transmision Experiments at 5 Gbits/s", OFC '95 Technical Digest , TuO6 ,p 75-76, (1995)

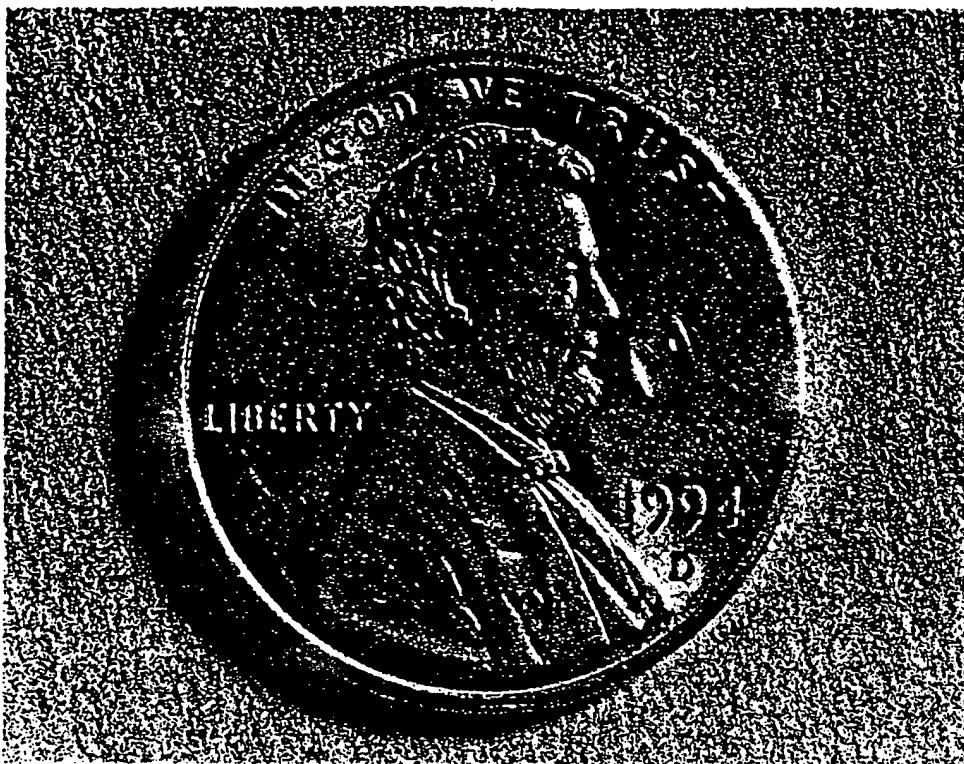


Figure 1. The microliter water sample shown above is one thousand times larger than the typical sample volume required for chemical analysis by capillary electrophoresis (CE).

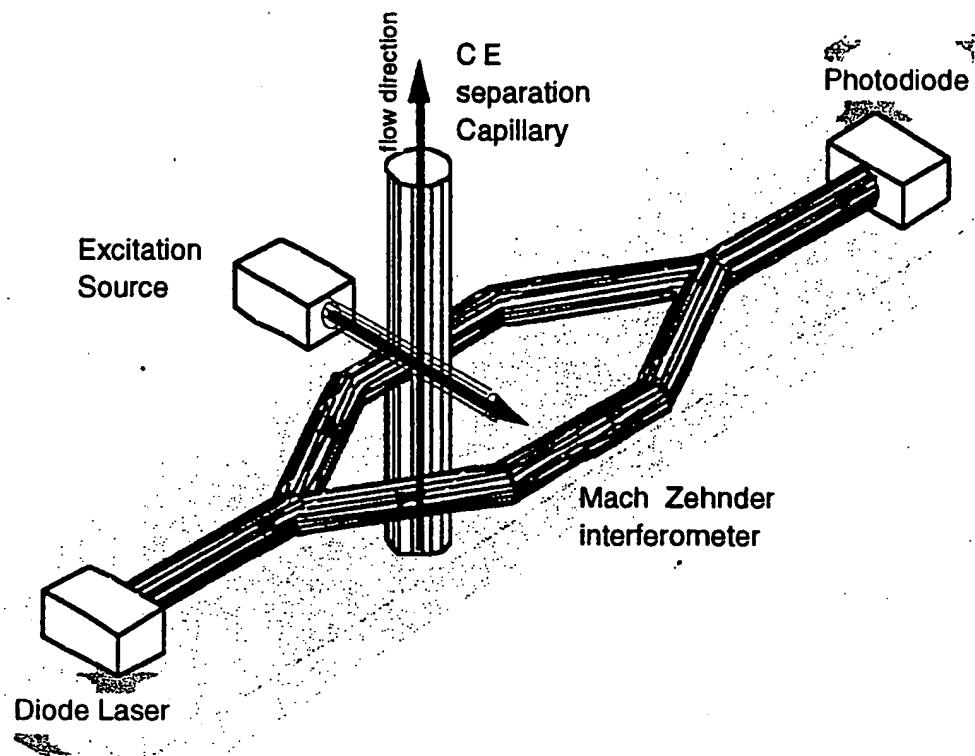


Figure 2. Conceptual diagram of the integrated optic capillary electrophoresis (IOCE) sensor module. Sample analytes are separated in the CE capillary by electrophoresis based on their charge to mass ratio and detected by two beam interferometry. Use of a modulated excitation source increases the detection sensitivity by allowing photoinduced refractive index changes due to analyte absorption to be measured with a high signal to noise ratio.

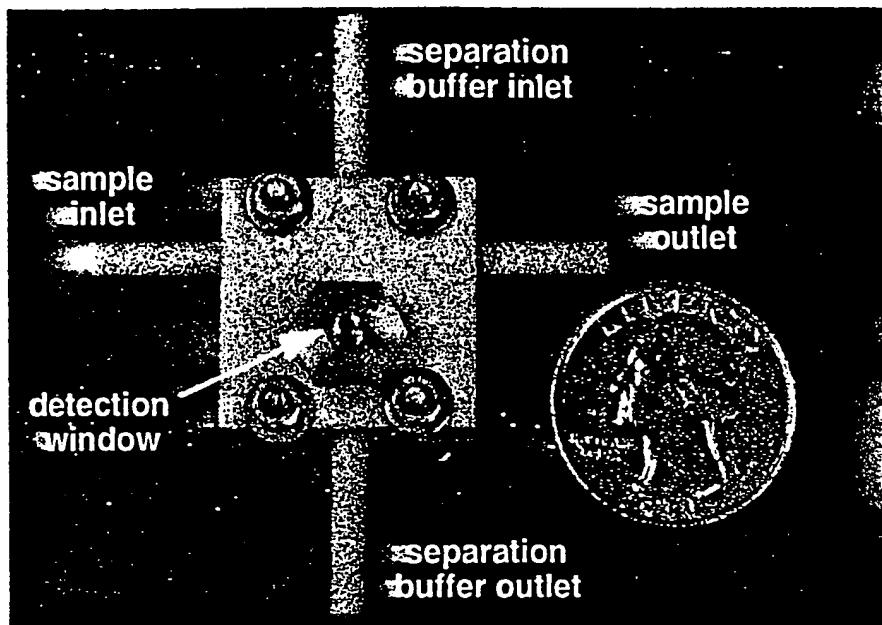


Figure 3: Ceramic planar chip CE system fabricated at LLNL for test and evaluation as part of our FY95 Advanced Concepts effort.

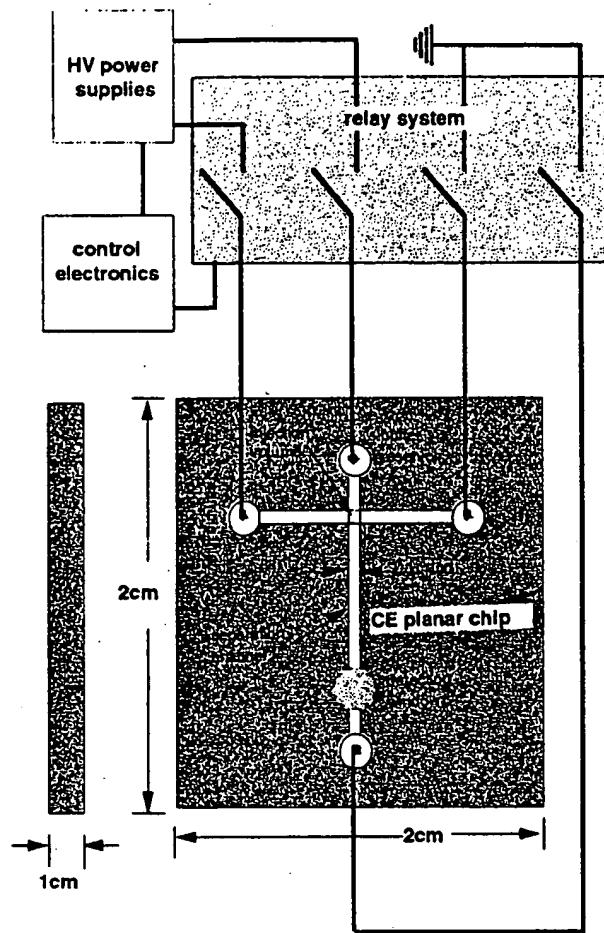


Figure 4: Schematic of capillary system micro-machined in the ceramic chip shown above. Samples are electro-kinetically injected into the separation capillary by applying a low voltage for a short period across the sample capillary. The sample is then electrophoretically separated by switching the voltage across the separation capillary.

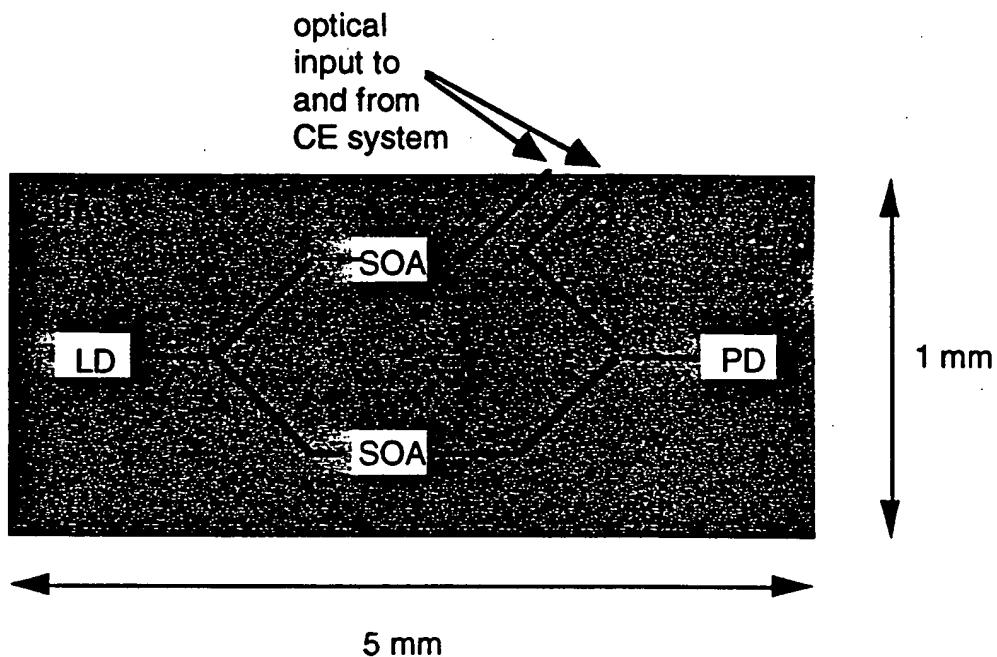


Figure 5. Schematic (not to scale) of a fully integrated Mach-Zehnder sensor using a semiconductor laser diode (LD) as the optical source, semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOAs) as optical phase shift/gain elements, passive single-mode waveguides to form the interferometer section and a semiconductor photodiode (PD) . This photonic circuit can be constructed using several existing LLNL proprietary fabrication technologies.

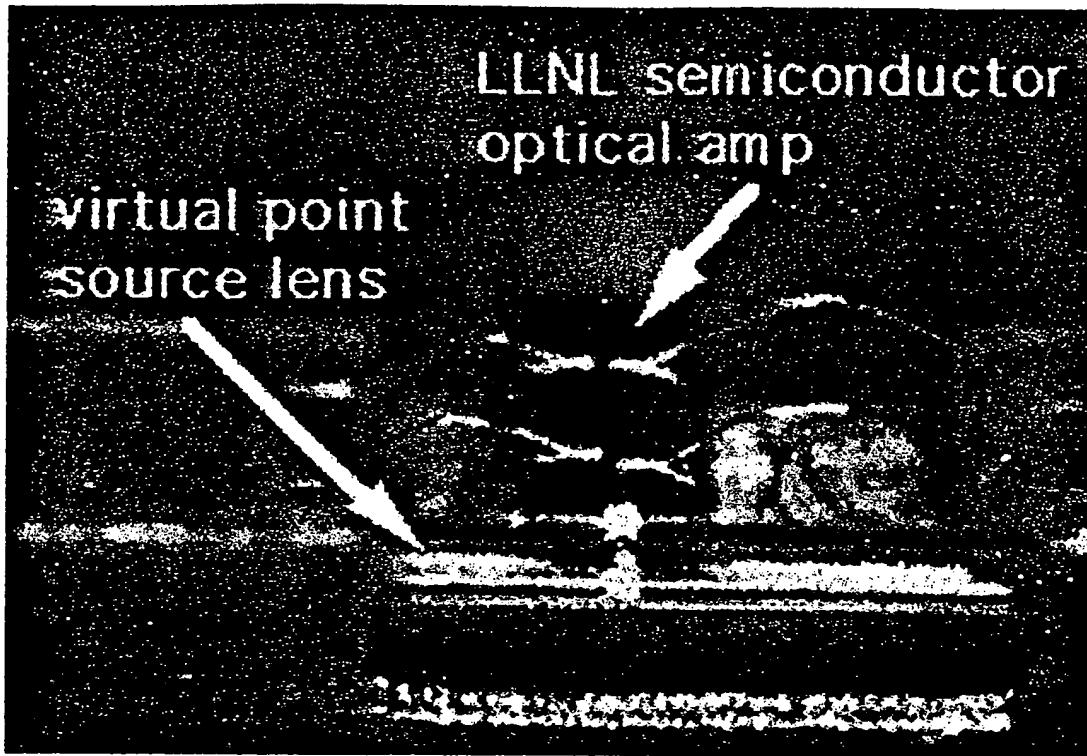


Figure 6. Example of semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOA's) fabricated and packaged at LLNL. We plan to leverage this technology in the proposed work.

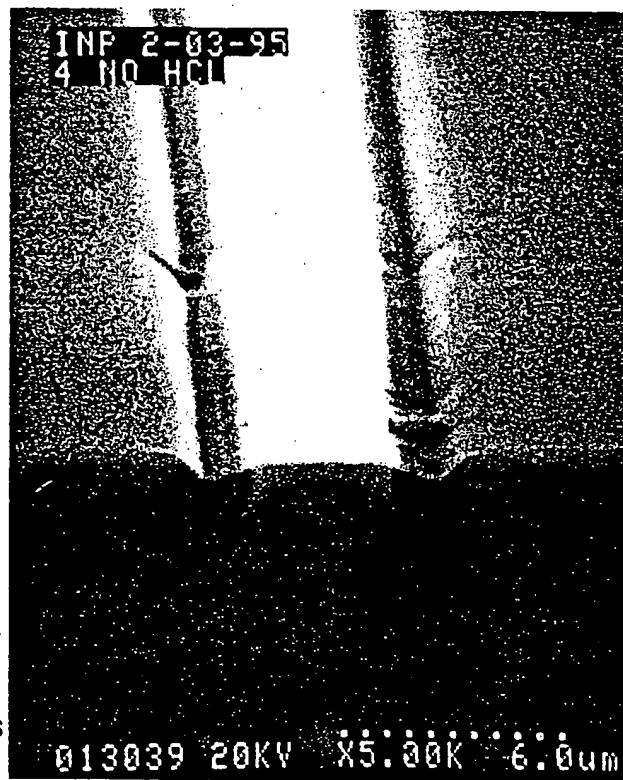


Figure 7. Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing the deposition of a thick oxide layer on top of an InP-based ridge SOA. In FY96 we will employ this deposition process to integrate passive waveguide sections with active SOAs.

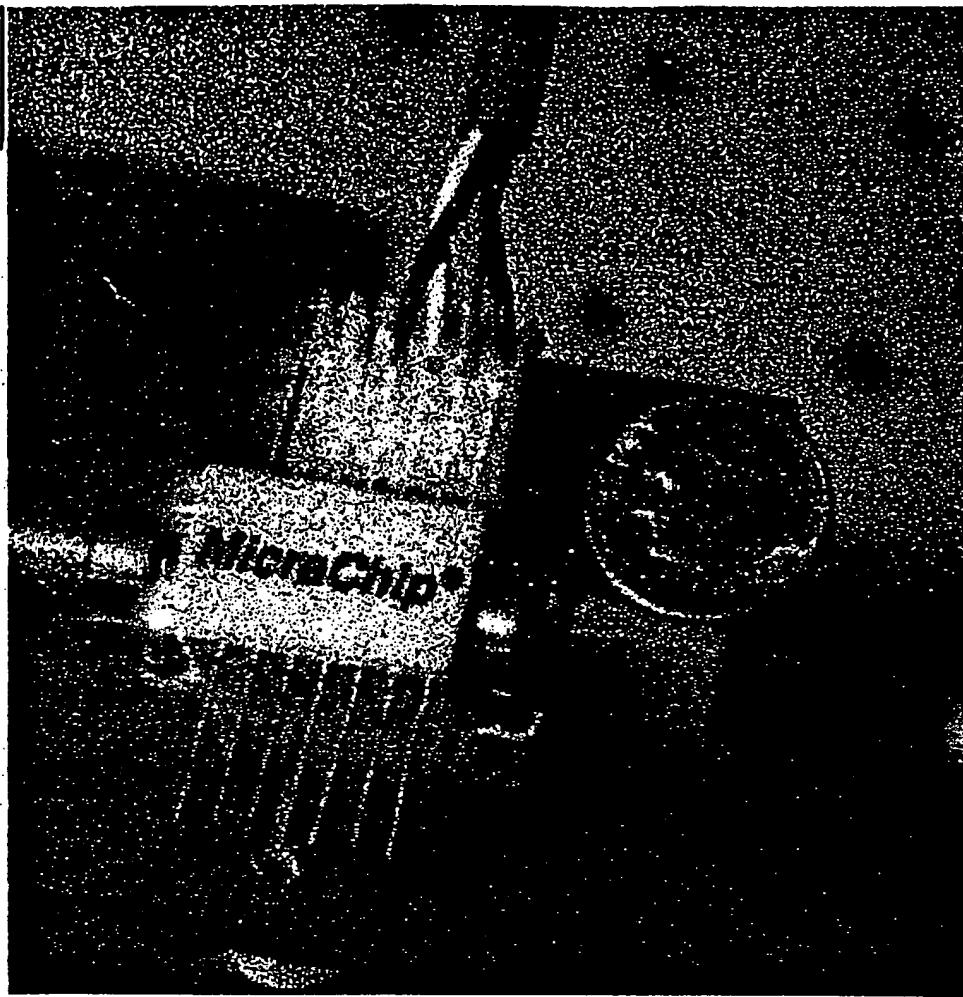


Figure 8. We plan to develop a UV excitation source suitable for the proposed IOCE sensor module based on an extention of diode pumped solid state microchip laser technology. An example of a frequency doubled commercial microchip laser is shown in the figure.



**Department of Energy**  
Oakland Operations Office  
Office of Chief Counsel  
Intellectual Property Law Division

**APR 14 2000**

**Livermore Office**  
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FAX (925) 422-8228

Karena D. McKinley  
Director, Industrial Partnership and Commercialization  
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, L-795  
c/o Sara Sanders, LLNL-TTIP, L-795

**Re: Election Memorandum for:**  
DOE Inven. Case No.: S-85,915 (RL-13534)  
LLNL Inven. Docket No.: IL-9928  
Inventor(s): Anthony J. Ruggiero  
Invention Title: Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical Microsensor  
Under DOE Waiver W(C) 96-004-036

Dear Ms. McKinley:

The Export Control Review for the subject invention determined that this invention is not subject to export regulation. Prior to approving the Election Memorandum, DOE would like an independent export control review to confirm the previous determination.

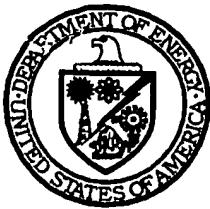
Very truly yours,

William C. Daubenspeck  
Patent Attorney

Enclosure

Copy to: Bert Weis, LLNL, L-795 (w/o encl)

WCD:wkc



**Department of Energy**  
Oakland Operations Office  
Office of Chief Counsel  
Intellectual Property Law Division

Livermore Office  
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**JUL 15 1999**

Walter Von Flue, Director  
Weapons Research Division (WRD)  
Department of Energy, OAK, L-293

**Subject: Approval of Election by the LLNL to Obtain Invention Title**  
Under Class Waiver No.: W(C) 96-004-036  
Under Contract No.: W-7407-ENG-48  
DOE Invention Docket No.: S-85,915 RL-13534)

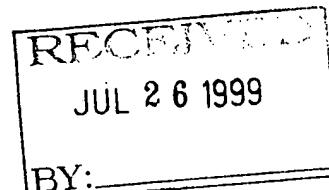
The DOE Oakland Operations Office Defense Program Military Application Field Program has the responsibility for concurring or not concurring with the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's (LLNL) requests to take title to inventions under the above-identified Class Waiver, such as the above-identified invention. If you do concur with LLNL's request, please sign and date the concurrence section of page three of the Election Memorandum. If you do not concur with LLNL's request, please sign, date and write "*Do not concur*" along side the concurrence section and draw a line through the word "*Concurrence*" above your signature.

Inasmuch as DOE-OAK has a goal of either approving or denying the above election by LLNL within 30 days, your determination is needed with 20 days or by AUG 12 1999. If you cannot meet this time schedule, please inform this office.

  
William C. Daubenspeck  
Patent Attorney

Enclosures

WCD:JLR:wkc



**CONTAINS PROPRIETARY INFORMATION**

**ELECTION MEMORANDUM**

**DATE:** **May 25, 1999**

**SUBJECT:** **Notice of Election to Retain Title to the Following Defense Program  
Subject Invention Under Class Waiver W(C)-96-004**

**FROM:** **LLNL Industrial Partnerships & Commercialization, L-795  
Nina Rhodes/Linda Lerner, Administrators, (510) 422-6416**

**TO:** **James M. Hanley, Assistant Chief Counsel for Patents, OAK**

**DOE NO:** **S-85915**

**DATE REPORTED TO DOE:** **4/9/96**

**FIRST NAMED INVENTOR:** **Anthony J. Ruggiero**

**INVENTION TITLE:** **Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical  
Microsensor**

**B&R NUMBER:** **GC0101093**

**DOE PROGRAM OFFICIAL:** **N/A**

A copy of the Subject Invention Disclosure is attached hereto.

The Regents of the University of California (UC) hereby elects to retain title to the Subject Invention, under the terms and conditions of the Statement of Consideration of Class Waiver W(C)-92-002, in the United States and such foreign countries as may be determined. We will advise DOE of any foreign filing decisions and actions taken by the University.

UC hereby represents that it has conducted a reasonable internal inquiry, and as a result, it has determined that the Subject Invention falls within the Class Waiver. UC has further determined that the Subject Invention does not fall within international agreements or treaties of the U.S. Government.

UC further represents that it will attempt to commercialize the Subject Invention through its licensees within five (5) years from the time this election is effective. UC agrees to file, prosecute, and maintain those patent applications and issued patents on the Subject Invention which are necessary to effectively fulfill its obligations under the subject Class Waiver and its Technology Transfer Agreement entered into with the Department of Energy (DOE) on January 23, 1991, under Contract No. W-7405-ENG-48.

UC has provided for the following safeguards for the protection of national security while commercializing the Subject Invention:

UC further represents that it has determined that the technology has been reviewed for export control. See the attached Export Control Review for Patents and Licensing form attached hereto and incorporated herein as if fully set forth. UC further represents that it will inform all licensees of any requirements or limitations on export of the technology.

In making its determination that the Subject Invention falls within the subject Class Waiver, UC has concluded, through its Program and Technology Transfer Offices, that national security will not be compromised by the development, commercialization or licensing activities involving the invention; that no sensitive technical information (classified or unclassified) under any of DOE's programs will be released to unauthorized persons; that the dissemination of the technology will not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and that there will be no adverse effect on the operation of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program or the Nuclear Weapons Program or other defense activities of DOE by UC taking title.

UC understands that an election of Defense Programs funded inventions is not effective until approval by the DOE Assistant Chief Counsel for Intellectual Property and concurrence by the Defense Programs Field Review Official is obtained.

NON-CONCURRENCE:

  
Defense Programs

Date: 7/23/99

USG F.C.

Counter BW

Technology

DW  
3/15/2000

**APPROVAL:**

RECONSIDERATION  
CONCURRENCE - PENDING, AN INDEPENDENT EXPORT CONTROL REVIEW  
2  
D. R. Wille  
DEFENSE PROGRAMS, D.R. WILLE, OAK/DOE DATE: 3/15/2000

**CLASSIFICATION OFFICE**

Mail Station L-302

Ext: 2-4411

Fax: 2-1288



K-96-639A  
March 26, 1996

To: Jan Wallace

Subject: **Export Control Review for Invention Disclosure IL-9928**

Description: "Integrated Optical Capillary Electrophoresis Chemical Microsensor,"  
by Anthony J. Ruggiero

---

The review of LLNL patent and licensing technical data for export control and national security considerations is determined to be as follows:

1. Department of Commerce: Reviewed for Export Controlled Information (ECI) under 15 CFR 799 for technology categories or products by ECCN **6E01A**

Export permitted by general license: **GTDR and GNSG**

Validated license required for: **QSTVWYZ**

**Note: This is a dual use technology. When used for military purposes it is controlled by the Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls,**

2. Department of State: Identified as export controlled under foreign policy or the ITAR Munitions List under 22 CFR 120 Yes X\* No

**See note above.**

3. Department of Energy: Identified as export controlled as Sensitive Technology under 10 CFR 810: Yes        No X

*Iven Moen* 3/26/96  
Iven Moen Date

William C. Daubenspeck  
for Asst. Chief Counsel for Patents, OAK

**Effective Date:** \_\_\_\_\_